# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## Race Rioting in Detroit; Italy Extends Martial Law; Recall Suffolk Grand Jury

**The World's Day—June 21, 1943**

### National: State Guard Called in Michigan Riots

**Race riots in Detroit** have caused Gov. Harry Kelley to order full mobilization of the Michigan State Guard and State Police, while in Beaumont, Texas, martial law, which went into effect following racial rioting last Wednesday, has been lifted. [Page 3.]

**President Morinigo of Paraguay** received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Fordham University for his part in "contributing to the success of the great Good Neighbor Policy."

**The Associated Press,** in opposition to a Government motion for summary judgment in the antitrust civil action against the nonprofit cooperative newsgathering agency, prepared to file in a Federal Court in New York more than half a hundred affidavits. The Chicago Tribune, a co-defendant which has made a separate answer to the Government's charges seeking to open AP membership to all who are willing and able to pay the share of the cost, has prepared to place additional affidavits in the record.

**Striking foremen** at the Ford Motor Company, Detroit, will return to their jobs "as soon as possible, with the understanding that their case will be given prompt consideration by the National War Labor Board," W. Allen Nelson, acting president of the Ford Chapter of the Independent Foremen's Association of America, announced.

### In Europe: Southern Italy Under Martial Law

**Martial law** has been declared in Southern Italy, adding this territory to the outer islands which have been under martial law for some time. The new area includes eight provinces on the mainland, principally those forming the heel and toe of Italy, according to the London Radio which gave out the report.

**Italians in Pantelleria** have written a letter denouncing "the two madmen, Hitler and his faithful vassal Mussolini." It is addressed to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command, is signed by 67 Italians, and appeals to the Allies to "save the garden of Europe."

**Sir Stafford Cripps** asserted that "if history records Hitler as having been of any use whatever to the world, it will be because he destroyed the distrust which formerly existed between Russia and the rest of the civilized world. . . ."

**Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck** has now taken over his post as Commander in Chief of India, succeeding Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell recently appointed Viceroy.

**Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard C. Freyberg,** in charge of New Zealand troops which outflanked the Mareth Line in North Africa, has returned for consultation with his government.

**Franz von Papen,** German Ambassador to Turkey, has been dismissed by German Minister of Foreign Affairs Joachim von Ribbentrop, according to a report broadcast by the Bern Radio which quoted the Swedish newspaper, Svenska Dagbladget.

**Reward for capture** of paratroops has been offered by the Italian High Command who are promising between 1,000 and 10,000 lire to Italian soldiers apprehending enemy parachutists.

### Boston: Suffolk County Grand Jury Recalled

**Judge Frank J. Donahue,** at the request of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, today summoned the present Suffolk County Grand Jury to report in the first criminal session on Wednesday at 10 a. m. [Page 2.]

**Regulations** covering package deliveries are clarified today by the Office of Defense Transportation which answers consumer and retailer queries. [Page 2.]

**As of mid-May,** 65.8 per cent of the workers of 2,082 manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts were employed in war work, compared with 65.4 per cent in the preceding month, the State Labor and Industries Department reported today.

### Washington: Fuel and 'Gas' Solution Promised

**Donald M. Nelson,** Chairman of the War Production Board, promised a meeting of Eastern States Congressmen a "direct solution" soon of the fuel oil and gasoline problems.

**The House** passed unanimously and sent to the Senate the biggest appropriation bill in history—$71,510,438,873—to permit the War Department to "bring the war home" to the Axis.

**President Roosevelt** signed a House resolution authorizing the Treasury to make advances for the first quarter of the fiscal year for grants to states for old-age assistance, for aid to dependent children, for aid to the blind and for unemployment compensation administration.

**The Supreme Court** reversed the action of the Federal Court in San Francisco in ordering cancellation of United States citizenship on the ground that the alien obtaining it was a member of the Communist Party. The majority opinion asserted that unequivocal evidence was necessary to cancel American citizenship and that this had not been produced against the Communist involved, William Schneiderman, State Secretary of the Communist Party for California and a native of Russia, who was represented in Court by Wendell L. Willkie.

**Price roll backs on meats,** an average of 3 cents a pound retail, went into effect. All meats except cured and processed pork are included in this Office of Price Administration program, and those will come under the subsidy plan July 5.

**A unified Army-Navy** amphibious invasion force is entering the final phase of training operations in preparation for landing on fortified hostile shores, the Navy Department announced. A principal objective of the joint training is to eliminate all differences in Army and Navy practice and techniques.

**More than 13,000 experienced seamen** must be up-graded to man the fast growing Merchant Marine, the War Shipping Administration reports, and in an effort to provide skilled manpower it will establish schools in New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

**Construction** of the Navy's shore-based air facilities, under a program amounting to more than $1,300,000,000, will be 90 per cent completed by July 1, the Navy announced.

**Palmer Hoyt,** publisher of the Portland Oregonian, is scheduled to become chief of the Office of War Information domestic branch, succeeding Gardner Cowles, Jr. However, unless Elmer Davis, Director of the OWI, succeeds in getting funds for home front activities, eliminated by House vote, restored when he appears before the Senate appropriations committee this week, there will be no domestic branch of the OWI.

### Americas: Colombia Issues Axis Property Decree

**An executive decree** has been issued at Bogota, empowering the Colombian Government to attach and dispose of all Axis property in Colombia when such measures are justified for the common good or national security.

### The War:

**Latest developments** from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 4.

### The Christian Science Monitor Index

**Monday, June 21, 1943**


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### Weather Predictions

**Cooler, Showers**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 4:37 a. m.

Dimout begins Tuesday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:38 a. m.

## N. E. Hails Roll Back In Meat Prices

**New ceilings are in effect but may bounce back to old levels if subsidies lose out in Congress.**

Silver linings to an already much-beclouded meat picture appeared on the New England horizon today in the form of reduced retail prices issued by the Office of Price Administration.

The "fair weather" may be of short duration, however. For, if Congress rules out the subsidies on which these roll-back prices are made possible, meat prices undoubtedly will jump back to the old levels after July 1.

But, as of today, price reductions became effective on beef, veal, lamb, mutton, and fresh and frozen pork. The only exceptions are smoked, cured, and processed pork products, reduced prices of which have been scheduled to go into effect on July 5.

Today's price cut is the second step in a program designed to reduce costs of living to the levels of September, 1942. But, like the first step of a 10 per cent reduction in butter prices, which became effective earlier this month, the present cut finds supplies reduced to a minimum.

**Far Below**

Promised meat shipments are far below those of a week ago, which still left New England with the greatest meat shortage since rationing began.

A similar cut in coffee prices is scheduled to take effect at a later date—unless the subsidies are thrown out by Congress.

Today's new ceiling prices for meats are contained on four charts. Two of these are for class 1 and 2 stores, which have a volume of business below $250,000 a year. The other two are for class 3 and 4 stores—those which have an annual volume of business of over $250,000. The charts are for the guidance of buyers and sellers.

OPA officials said that the meat reductions will mean prices from two to three cents lower on cheaper cuts, and ranging to as much as 10 cents a pound reduction on better cuts.

Retailers will be required not only to display the new ceiling price charts, but will be asked to separate the various grades of meat in their showcases to help the buying public to determine ceiling prices quickly.

**Subsidies Issue**

However, continuation of the new prices will depend entirely upon whether Congress permits payment of subsidies after July 1, said an OPA spokesman. "The OPA," he said, "pointed out that continuation of the roll-back program into the next fiscal year requires the use of subsidies to carry out the President's executive order. Abandonment of the sub-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

# Peace Formula Sought in Coal Strike; Berlin Claims Allied Armies Poised For Triple Mediterranean Attack

**Axis awaiting thrusts from Syria, Gibraltar and Tunisia — RAF hits Continent again.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

The Germans claim the United Nations are poised to strike from three places in the Mediterranean—from Syria, from Tunisia, and from Gibraltar. Major invasion forces have been assembled at each of these points, says the Berlin Radio.

The Nazi claims which, of course, are unconfirmed from any Allied source, coincide with a series of new and heavy aerial attacks on Sicily and key points in Southern Italy.

They also come at a time when additional reports of serious breaks in Italian morale are being circulated, which may mean the Germans are trying anew to "scare" their Italian allies into a more stalwart state of mind.

Advices reaching Stockholm say the Italian people, lacking food, sleep, and hope, are pathetically eager for peace and are jamming the hills of Rome and the immediate neighborhood of Vatican City in search of safety. Rumors that Italian armistice emissaries are in Algiers still are vigorously denied in authoritative Allied circles in North Africa.

If German reports have any basis in fact, and an assault on the underside of the Axis is about to begin, it is probable that one or two of the assembled groups will do little more than seek to feint the enemy out of position—at least at first. On the other hand, increased attacks on Axis shipping and railway targets in Greece may presage a general offensive in all sections of the Mediterranean.

New attacks on Sicily have been directed mainly against Messina, Castelvetrano, Borizzo, and Milo. Sixteen enemy planes have been shot down in these forays against an Allied loss of five, and dock and shipping facilities at Messina

*Continued on Page 8, Column 1*

Associated Press

**Torn Between Two Loyalties**

**Miners at a Pennsylvania colliery meet during a change in shifts to discuss the new mine crisis. The question is obedience to the stand of John L. Lewis for portal-to-portal travel pay or staying on the job until a wage agreement can be effected.**

**Miners want bid to come from Ickes, as Lewis assails NWLB and coal operators.**

By Richard L. Strout

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 21—Three strikes "is out."

That seems to summarize Washington's grim feeling as 500,000 coal miners, anthracite and bituminous, for the third time in two months during the war crisis, failed to enter the pits today.

There was still an outside chance that some formula would be worked out that would send the men promptly back to work.

The National War Labor Board held a session today to decide whether to refer the matter once more back to President Roosevelt. The Board takes the position that it will not handle disputes while a strike or lockout is actually under way.

Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes conferred with his aids and it appeared probable that some announcement was forthcoming either from Mr. Ickes or the White House.

**Permanent Agency Studied**

Mr. Ickes and other Government officials are considering establishment of a "permanent" federal organization to operate the nation's coal mines for the duration of the war, it was disclosed.

A spokesman for Mr. Ickes said discussion of "a proper organization for permanent operation of the mines"—seized by the Government May 1—was started "in the event it should be needed."

The spokesman indicated that no decision has yet been reached. It had been hoped that a settlement could be reached which would permit the Government to turn the mines back to the operators. This now seems unlikely.

The spokesman also indicated that Mr. Ickes, in his role of Government manager of the mines, is awaiting a signal from the White House or the NWLB before he acts in the present crisis.

**Anti-Strike Bill Faced**

A move to get the coal mines back into operation before war production is crippled seemed imminent, but what form it would take was still uncertain.

Abe Fortas, Undersecretary of the Interior and Michael Strauss, Assistant Secretary, following discussions with Mr. Ickes were closeted with William Warne, public relations official.

There was no immediate statement from the White House as to whether or not the President would sign the new Connally-Smith anti-strike bill, under which John L. Lewis might be fined or imprisoned. Presidential approval of the bill would have no retroactive effect. Even after the highly controversial bill became law it would not penalize miners who merely refused to work, but it would outlaw "coercing, instigating, inducing, conspiring with or encouraging" anyone to strike.

Mr. Roosevelt must sign or veto the bill by midnight Friday or it will become law automatically without his signature.

**Coal Supplies Surveyed**

The latest coal strike directed attention to existing coal supplies.

Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator Gray told the House Ways and Means Committee that an interruption in the production of coal for even a few weeks would imperil the operation of railroads, public utilities, and war plants.

He urged the Committee to recommend a two-year extension of the Guffey Bituminous Coal Act beyond Aug. 23, stating that a failure to renew the statute would "seriously jeopardize" the production of soft coal in sufficient quantity to fuel the war program of the nation.

The National Coal Association estimated that stockpiles in the country as a whole amounted to approximately 75,000,000 tons, enough for less than six weeks. The reserves were accumulated mostly by utility concerns. Steel mills which felt the brunt of the two previous stoppages, had little or no supplies on hand.

**Steel Output in Peril**

U. S. Steel Corporation, world's largest steel producer which closed 11 of its 23 blast furnaces in the last strike, said it had only a meager supply on hand before the last walkout "and this time—well, there just isn't any to speak of."

Company officials predicted that if the coal supply is cut off "our steel production will be down 25 per cent of normal within a very few days." Coke ovens will have to be closed within 24 hours after a general strike, they added.

A similar situation prevailed

*Continued on Page 9, Column 3*

## Compromise Hoped For In French Talks

By Mallory Browne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, June 21—After today's meeting of the Committee of National Liberation, it was announced that negotiations which were announced to be deadlocked, were still continuing and that another meeting will be held tomorrow. This report appears to give grounds for hoping that Gen. Charles de Gaulle will accept some compromise.

The official communiqué states that reorganization of the Army was discussed and that it again will be the main topic of tomorrow's meeting.

This seems to indicate at least that Gen. Charles de Gaulle is not yet carrying out the threat he was said to have made to leave Algiers and go to Syria or French Equatorial Africa.

**Way Still Open**

The way apparently is open for agreement of some sort.

It would not be surprising if the decision that Gen. Henri Giraud, rather than Gen. de Gaulle, is to have full control over the French armed forces was primarily a strategic, not a political, one.

With a great offensive against the Continent from North African bases daily more imminent, the Mediterranean High Command possibly was unable to agree to General de Gaulle's insistence on complete reorganization of the French Army along modernized and highly mobile lines.

In view of General de Gaulle's determination to carry out his scheme for drastic reforms without delay, the Anglo-American commanders probably believed they

*Continued on Page 9, Column 6*

## Conference of Governors Stresses Strong States

By Ralph W. Cessna

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21—A new determination by the States to put their houses in order and thus make unnecessary, rather than merely to protest, Federal encroachment upon their traditional rights, is strongly reflected already in the opening sessions of this the thirty-fifth Annual Governors Conference.

In a message to the conference President Roosevelt congratulated the states for their co-operation in the war effort, while warning them that the threat to the nation was not yet ended.

Resisting an urge to exploit the partisan political opportunities of the occasion—there are at least two potential presidential nominees present—conference leaders have turned the attention of the 41 State Chief Executives in attendance on the need for positive action justifying claims to greater governmental independence.

"It is self-evident," declared Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, Conference Chairman, "that the best way in which the States can show their readiness and ability to carry on for the public good is by having their houses in order."

This constructive approach to this perennial question, attacked at the Conference last year for example, chiefly by feeble protests, is marked. It is evident in discussions of both the prosecution of the war and postwar rehabilitation.

**Safeguard for Future**

Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia pointed out that "not only have the States been true to the promise to use their full resources in the united national effort, but we have continued to maintain strong and efficient state government as a safeguard for the future liberty of our people, despite the great concentration of power in the Federal Capital necessitated by the crisis of war."

"But I must say," Governor Arnall candidly went on, "in a spirit of both rebuke and self-abnegation, that the talk about states' responsibilities has hardly kept pace with the talk about states' rights. We have prattled about Federal encroachment ever since the first grants to the transcontinental railway lines eight decades ago. We have talked very little about the resumption by the States of their obligations."

Gov. Earl Warren of California urged creation by the States of strong civilian defense machines, as proof of local ability to cope with its own problems.

The same tone found its way into a discussion of the farm labor problem by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

"One of our happy discoveries in the process of handling this question," he said, "has been that the most effective way to avoid surrender to the failures of the national government is to step out and do the job ourselves as a state."

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut stressed that today the question of states' rights must be approached in terms of what contribution the State can make to the Federal Union, and the winning of the war

"By making the States strong and self-sufficient," he said, "we can render maximum support to

*Continued on Page 5, Column 5*

**Role of Republican Governors. [Intimate Message: First Page, Second Section.]**

## High Court Holds Citizenship Of Communist Not Revocable

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 21—The United Supreme Court today enlarged the security of American citizenship by deciding, in the case of Russian-born William Schneiderman, California Communist leader, that a grant of citizenship was not revocable merely because the grantee happened to be a member of a political party of unsavory reputation.

Simultaneously, the Court, in a second decision of significance to all Americans of Japanese ancestry now held in internment camps, upheld the wartime powers of the Army to issue stern regulations affecting citizens in the interests of public safety. In this decision, the Court upheld the convictions of two American-born Japanese, Gordon K. Hirabayashi and Minory Yasui, for violating evacuation and curfew orders of the United States Army.

The Court is expected to adjourn for the summer, having cleared its docket with today's decisions.

The ruling in favor of Mr. Schneiderman, who was affiliated with the Communist Party when he took his naturalization oath of allegiance in 1927, was a special enhancement for the prestige of Wendell Willkie as a defender of civil liberties, for Mr. Willkie had twice argued the cause of Mr. Schneiderman before the Supreme Court.

**Court Splits**

The Court was split 5 to 3 in this decision, in which the majority opinion was read by Associate Justice Frank Murphy, with Associate Justices William O. Douglas and Wiley Rutledge filing concurring opinions and Associate Justice Robert Jackson not participating. Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone filed a long and vigorously worded dissenting opinion, in which Associate Justices Owen J. Roberts and Felix Frankfurter concurred.

Mr. Justice Murphy held that in an attempt to deprive a party of citizenship, the burden rested upon the Government to prove by "clear, unequivocal, and convincing evidence" that the party in question held views totaly at variance with the American Constitution.

"That burden has not been carried," he declared. "The Government has not proved that petitioner's beliefs on the subject of force and violence were such that he was not attached to the Constitution in 1927."

**Two Viewpoints**

Declaring that the Court was making no attempt to interpret what the Communist Party's past or present views might be relative to overthrow of government or force, Mr. Justice Murphy placed the decision on that ground that where there are two possible interpretations of an organization's program—"one reprehensible and a bar to naturalization and the other permissible"—a court is not justified in canceling a certificate of American citizenship by imputing the reprehensible interpretation to a member of the organization in the absence of overt acts by the party in question.

Mr. Schneiderman had been a member and leader of the Young Communist League and later a member and officer of the Communist Party, but had at no time incurred a police record or been recorded as inciting to force and violence.

### San Francisco Blackout First Since May 3, 1942

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21 (AP)—Sirens sounded in San Francisco and neighboring cities at 1:07 a. m. June 20 for the first blackout in the Bay area since May 3, 1942.

The all-clear signal was given at 1:47 a. m., the Western Defense Command said, when approaching planes which caused the alarm were identified as friendly. Radio silence was ordered a few minutes previous to the blackout which left numerous shipyards and other night-working industries lighted only by a waning moon.

## *Yankee Puts Arms on King's Coat*

By R. Maillard Stead

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa*

WITH THE ROYAL PARTY IN TUNISIA, June 18. Delayed—King George VI, accorded an enthusiastic welcome in Tunis today, wore a long-sleeved bush-jacket instead of a short-sleeved one, as on previous days. There were two reasons for this.

One reason was the African sun which had tackled his arms. The other reason was a private in the United States Army, Dominic Albonizio of Stamford, Conn.

Dominic used to be a tailor before the war. And he showed he used to be a good one by the job he did when he was called upon to help the King of Great Britain in an emergency.

Search of the headquarters where the king stayed last night failed to unearth a long-sleeved busn jacket he could wear. But it unearthed the talents of Private Albonizio, who made one by sewing on part of the sleeves from another garment. He did it very neatly, too, and the seams were detectable only at closest range.

**Comfort for Review**

Thus, the King was able to proceed in comfort this morning with his extensive review of British First Army troops in the battle areas of the Tunisian campaign.

### I Watched the King . . .

The following graphic eyewitness account of King George VI's visit to North Africa comes from R. Maillard Stead, who is representing the combined United States press at some of the main functions attended by the King. The dispatch is distributed by the Office of War Information.

On the outskirts of Tunis, he inspected the Honor Guard while pipers played "The Skye Boat Song."

Other British formations were lined up along the route the King followed through Tunis. A trail of cheers and handshakes led him past the base of Cap Bon peninsula to beautiful Seaside Villa, where he lunched.

At one point on his journey he paused to look from a distance at some of the thousands of Italian prisoners captured on the Islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa. Alongside them were some members of the German Field Medical Service taken during Tunisian fighting. The men happened to be drawn up in military formation under their own company commanders which the line of motor-cars stopped and a number of staff officers stepped out. The prisoners little knew one of these officers was the King of England.

**Tunisians' Welcome**

King George's welcome from the people of Tunis began on the outskirts of the city even before his car had passed beneath the shadow of the towering aqueduct built there across the broad valley by ancient Romans and still in a remarkable state of preservation.

In palm-studded park, gay with flowers, the royal procession passed between lines of picturesquely uniformed French African troops whose band played a spirited march as the cars emerged toward the Boulevard Gambetta. There the King was officially received by General Bare, commander of French troops in Tunisia, and civic dignitaries.

Hand - clapping, flag - waving closters of men, women and children had become an unbroken line when the cars halted opposite a captured German Mark VI "Tiger" tank. Here the King descened, talked with leaders of French Boy Scouts and Girl Guides shouting in unison like a cheering squad at an American football game. "Vive de Roi, Vive le Roi, Vive le Roi," they shouted repeatedly.

Then came the proud moment for pretty Pauline Baroli, who

*Continued on Page 8, Column 5*

# Parade Marks Opening Of Four Freedoms Show

Red, white and blue confetti—symbolic of the victory to come—showered down on marchers in a parade today at noon to inaugurate the Treasury Department's Four Freedoms War Bond Show at Filene's store. As the parade converged on the Summer Street entrance of the store, the Four Freedoms flag was unfurled by Lucy Monroe, nationally known singer of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Participants in the parade, which was led by the 241st Coast Artillery Band, took nearly complete possession of the store's elevators for approximately 10 minutes in order to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the Four Freedoms show on the eighth floor. The free combined exhibition-show is being held in the restaurant quarters of Filene's and dining facilities have been suspended for the duration of the show.

Sir Anthony George, British Consul General, attended by a color guard of British sailors, told the premiere audience what the Four Freedoms meant in Britain.

Mayors of Metropolitan Boston welcomed the show to New England in behalf of their various communities.

**Schaeffer a Speaker**

Mead Schaeffer, magazine cover artist, led the list of speakers in the long series of events which have been scheduled. Mr. Schaeffer is the originator of the "Men at War" series of magazine posters which have appeared on the front cover of the Saturday Evening Post. Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of the Post, are national co-sponsors of the show in co-operation with the Treasury Department.

The various services of our armed forces which he has depicted set up actual combat conditions in some cases for him to portray, Mr. Schaeffer told his audience. He explained many interesting and humorous things which have befallen him in the course of drawing the war series.

As in the other cities where the Four Freedoms War Bond Show has already appeared—Washington, Philadelphia and New York—Mr. Schaeffer was acclaimed for his paintings which have so accurately interpreted various types of American fighting men.

**Of 1917 Period**

The singing pageant of service uniforms worn by women in 1917 and in 1943—"Women in Service in Two War"—which followed Mr. Schaeffer's talk, was a type of performance which scarcely ever fails to evoke humorous memories among the older portion of the audience. Older persons scattered throughout the audience, men and women who may have worn some of the older uniforms, chuckled gleefully during the progress of this entertainment.

A "signalette" clad in a uniform which was apparently an adaptation of a male uniform of the 1917 period was followed by a member of the Women's Auxiliary Corps in service dress quite obviously designed for her. A Navy "Yeomanette" was followed by a modern WAVE. Here the contrast in hats was very noticeable as the modern Navy woman today wears what has been acclaimed the best looking hat in the women's service auxiliaries.

The laughter was particularly loud as the World War I "farmerette" came out clad in tall laced boots, riding trousers, neckerchief, and campaign hat. A younger woman in the audience was heard to ask somewhat incredulously "Did they really wear a costume like that?" An older woman nearby turned around and answered, "They sure did, and I wore one, and believe me, the costume you're wearing today is going to look just as funny in 25 years."

So it went in this pageant so carefully sparked by the clever commentating of Helen Virginia Meyers, historical costume authority, who produced the entertainment.

Still to come in the long day's series of events was the First Fighter Command's show, "Army, Go Ahead Please," which graphically portrays the work done by the Civilian Aircraft Warning Corps. In presenting this show the Fighter Command has expressed the hope that many Bostonians will take the suggestions and volunteer for the A. W. C.

**Negro Chorus**

Malcolm Benders was scheduled later to direct the Attucks Negro Chorus in hymns and Negro spirituals.

The Army Engineers Corp was also to come on later in the show with an explanation of how the Corps removes land mines from the paths of the armored forces and the infantry. During the course of this explanation a demonstration of the "Walkie-Talkie," portable two-way field radio, is to be given.

Winding up the first day's ceremonies will be a community song fest, at approximately 5:30, when Lucy Monroe will direct the assembled guests in a series of patriotic songs.

Radio, stage, and screen performers in Boston during the run of the Four Freedoms show are being lined up for appearances.

The mechanics of buying War Bonds at the Four Freedoms Show has been made simple. The War Bond booth is in the center of the exhibit area manned by volunteers who will take purchaser's applications accompanied either by money or check. In a matter of minutes the bond is ready to be picked up by the purchaser as he or she leaves the show. Accompanying posters and cachets given as premiums to buyers at this show are also issued at the same time.

## Wind Prevents 'Scorcher'

The First Day of Summer started out today to be a "scorcher," but Boston's famous change-of-wind came to the rescue and no record-high temperature need be expected after all, the Weather Bureau reports.

At 10:30 a. m. the temperature was officially 81 degrees and the forecast was that the thermometer would hit 90 before noontime. However, some time between 10:30 and 12:30 o'clock, the temperature plunged downward ten degrees. When time came for the official reading at 12:30, the mercury still stood at 71 degrees and the city was saved from sweltering heat.

Records for this date are: 95 degrees in 1923, 48 degrees in 1940.

Although today is the first day of summer by the calendar, the Weather Bureau, which figures the comings and goings of the seasons with a slide rule, says summer won't officially arrive until 3:15 tomorrow morning. Sunrise this morning came at 5:08, and sunset will occur at 8:22. Tomorrow the hours will be virtually the same, to the naked eye, and we shall have to take the Bureau's word for it that the day will be a fraction of a second shorter.

## Back Bay Station Gets New Master

Appointment of James F. O'Brien as stationmaster of the New Haven Railroad's Back Bay Station in Boston was announced today by Superintendent W. E. Mullins of the Boston division.


Filene's BOSTON

Hi-schoolers!

Hi-waisted dirndls

$2.50

A slim, curved waist that's peasant laced. Dunkable corded chambray. Soft blue, cocoa, red or green stripes, $2.50. With it our "Billy-Boy" white cotton shantung shirt, $1.69. Sizes 10-16.

Hi-School Shop Second Floor


## *No Freeze for Waacs*

United States Army Signal Corps

**Sweaters for Women in United States Army**

These Waacs of the Fourth WAAC Training Center at Fort Devens, Mass., are receiving warm sweaters in the regulation olive drab from Miss Kathleen Kenety, an Assistant Field Director of the American Red Cross. Although they won't be needed much now, they will be appreciated next winter, when frigid blasts blow across the sprawling Army cantonment. The Waacs, left to right, Junior Leader Josephine Champeno, 32d Regiment, of Altoona, Pa.; Auxiliary First Class Hazel Flener, 31st Regiment, of Miami, Okla., and Junior Leader Ruth Reed, 33d Regiment, of Anderson, Ind.

## Soviet Union Friends Plan Russia Day

"Tribute to Russia Day" will be observed tomorrow by friends of the Soviet Union, including the staff of Russian War Relief, Inc., Boston That office is now engaged in a drive for garments to clothe 60,000,000 Russian people evacuated from areas seized by the Nazi invader. It is also launching a "Write to Russia" campaign and hopes to persuade 5,000,000 Americans to start correspondence with citizens of Russia. Details may be learned at headquarters, 128 Newbury Street.

Letters are written on thin paper and cannot be more than a page long because of lack of shipping space. No envelopes are necessary. Already a number of interesting communications are on their way, among them a letter from an American in the Marine Hospital in Brighton, saying,

"I was over in Murmansk, on the S. S. Bayon Chico and seen plenty of the way them women handle cargo, etc. They could handle the deck engines better than us men over here could. We had plenty of attacks while there and them Russian Hurricanes sure sent them off. . . . I would be glad to write to some of them Longshorewomen . . . as they sure do good work and I would like to encourage them."

## Grove Architect Testifies About Alteration Plan

Herman L. Freer, architect who made the alteration plans for the Cocoanut Grove, resumed the stand today on the fifth day of the trial in Superior Court at which five defendants are charged with conspiracy to violate Boston's building code.

The witness testified under cross-examination that it wasn't part of his job to see if the plans were being followed.

"Didn't you feel that it was some part of your job to see if your plans were being followed?" Charles Dunn, defense attorney, asked in cross-examination.

"Not under the agreement I had with Barnett Welansky," he answered.

Mr. Freer told the jury session that after leaving the Building Department, where he conferred regarding the plans, he made changes on the plans which included making notations for metal-covered fire doors between 59 and 65 Broadway, and between the cocktail lounge and the main dining room. He further testified that he called Barnett Welansky, who was convicted of manslaughter in an earlier trial and sentenced to State's prison, and told him of the changes in plans.

The witness also disclosed that he had been called late in August by Samuel Rudnick, building contractor and one of the defendants on trial. He said Mr. Rudnick had given him an artist's sketch drawn by Reuben Bodenhorn, another defendant, which he followed. The plan, he said, was later submitted to and approved by the Boston Licensing Board.

Asked if he had the sketch Mr. Freer said that "it appears to be lost."

Second witness to take the stand today was Rueben Mazer, carpenter who worked on the Grove alterations. He testified that he ripped out a kitchen wall on the instruction of David Gilbert, assistant to Mr. Rudnick. Mr. Gilbert is one of the five defendants. Mr. Mazer also said that he took orders from Mr. Bodenhorn.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## Beef Nearly Out of Picture As Shipments of Meat Drop

**Food Problems in New England**

Beef will be difficult to obtain in New England this week. Shortages are due mainly to siphoning off by Army and Navy of 45 per cent of the supply, according to the Regional Office of Price Administration. Most families will have to depend on pork. Lamb and mutton shipments are below average, and the total supply of meat promised this week is 10,990,000 pounds, compared to the 14,519,000-pound figure of last week.

Meantime, native lettuce, spinach, and other salad greens are plentiful, as well as radishes, asparagus, and tomatoes. There are good supplies of string beans, carrots, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, squash, cucumbers, rhubarb, and beets. Supplies of peas are light, and the strawberry crop is one-third less than a year ago. Potatoes are still scarce, but Southern and Western shipments are in transit.

Poultry is still scarce, with no improvement in sight. Egg supplies are limited, and in most quarters insufficient for full buying needs. Butter shipments will continue scarce for about a month.

**Bay State Ahead**

Massachusetts lays claim to being the first State in the country to complete the task of getting its quota of 4,200,000 No. 3 War Ration Books to its residents. The work was done by Boston high-school students.

John M. Deely, OPA Rationing Chief, under whose direction the task was completed, announced that certificates of merit would be presented to the 2,500 students who worked on the books at special exercises in the State House by Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin.

**State CIO-OPA Meet Off**

The State-wide conference of members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and of the State Office of Price Administration, scheduled to be held at Webster Lake, Webster, Mass., for the purpose of discussing price rollbacks, wage-incentive programs, and a win-the-war domestic economy plan, has been called off.

Although assurances had been given members attending this meeting that they would not be violating the ban on pleasure driving, Joseph Salerno, President of the State C. I. O., announced that the meeting would be called off because of the inadequacy of railroad and bus transportation. The Conference is thus co-operating with the Office of Defense Transportation to save gasoline, since most of those attending the meeting would have been obliged to use automobiles to reach there.

## Court Sustains Stay in Sentences

Stay of sentence pending appeal was upheld today in cases where defendants have appealed from verdicts of guilty of violation of Federal price ceilings in a memorandum handed down by U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The ruling resulted from the consideration of the case of Samuel Zimberg and Max Goldberg, co-partners in the Hampden Beef Co. of Springfield, who were found guilty by a jury of selling beef at wholesale above the ceiling prices.

They were granted a stay of sentence in today's memorandum until further notice by the Court of Appeals. Each of them had been sentenced to four months in jail and a fine of $1,000 by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the U. S. District Court June 16.

The defendants are on bail of $2,500 each, and the Circuit Court ordered that they be continued at liberty on the same bail. Judge Wyzanski had allowed them a stay of sentence of only sufficient time to seek a ruling from the Circuit Court as to permissibility of such practice in the interest of uniformity of policy in the District Court.

## War Courses Begin In Boston July 7

University extension war courses on a summer program will begin Wednesday, July 7, at the Massachusetts School of Art, Brookline Avenue, Boston, the Massachusetts Department of Education announced today.

Courses will be held twice a week on Monday and Wednesday evenings and include the following subjects: Mathematics, radio, aviation, drafting, blueprint reading, physics, electricity, and plastics. Informaton about these and other courses designed to train men and women for induction into the armed forces or for industrial jobs may be obtained at the office of University Extension, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

## *Uniforms and the Wars*

**A Woman 'Marinette' of World War I**

One of the models from the daily pageant of women's service uniforms now going on twice daily at the Four Freedoms War Bond Show in Filene's is shown saluting beside one of the miniature collection of World War I and II uniformed dolls exhibited at the show.

## British War Relief Society To Honor a Hero of the RAF

A hero of the RAF, Flight Lieutenant D. H. Fox-Male, will be guest of honor tomorrow evening at the dinner to be held by the Greater Boston British War Relief Society in the Women's Republican Club, Boston.

Merrill Griswold and Robert W. Mortimore, co-chairmen of the Greater Boston Committee, expect several hundred guests at the dinner, including heavy representation from the nine other foreign war relief agencies in the United Nations Relief Fund.

Flight Lieut. Fox-Male, who has served with the RAF since the beginning of the war, will describe some of the astounding feats of that service, including in his talk events of the Battle of Britain and of the North African campaign.

The young flier, a native of Surrey, England, was a lawyer before the war broke out. After taking part in the Battle of Britain, he became a flying instructor at a Fighter Pilots' School. Later, in 1942, he joined a squadron, with which he made 21 missions over Northern France and took part in the Commando raid on Dieppe. He was with the original expeditionary force to enter Algeria, and has been engaged in flight operations over American and British forces in North Africa right up until April this year.

Flight Lieutenant Fox-Male began his flying career when, as a student at Trinity College, Oxford, he joined the University Air Squadron.

He will be in Boston all this week, filling speaking engagements at the Army Training School and the Army Air Corps Statistical School at Harvard tomorrow at 2 and 4 p. m., respectively; at the Cambridge Rotary Club luncheon Thursday noon; and at the Army and Navy Officers Club Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

**Flight Lieut. D. H. Fox-Male**

Guest speaker at the dinner tomorrow evening of the Greater Boston British War Relief Society.

## ODT Explains Delivery Ban —Plus a Few Exceptions

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Still puzzled to know what purchases you can have delivered to your home? You have plenty of company.

Last week, the Office of Defense Transportation issued a new regulation on package deliveries. Then it issued a clarification of the order "in answer to consumer and retailer queries."

The clarification itself was brief, so here is an explanation in more detail.

1. These new ODT restrictions on retail delivery were for the eastern gasoline shortage area to save fuel.

2. They were intended only to curtail deliveries by trucks.

3. There are exceptions to the order.

4. Any store wishing to make deliveries by bicycle or a messenger afoot may do so. In such a case the restrictions do not apply.

The ODT said merchandise purchased by telephone or mail could not be sent to consumers by store or city delivery trucks if the package weighed less than five pounds or was less than 60 inches in combined length and girth.

**How to Measure**

That means—the distance in a straight line between the ends of the article and the distance around it at the thickest part.

The exceptions to the order are explained below:

Purchases needing alteration—like a new suit, even if it weighs less than five pounds—may be delivered without the new restriction provided the alteration is part of the original sale.

But a delivery truck must not be used for pick-up of exchanges, C. O. D. delivery purchases, or other special services on under-size packages except where noted below.

Here are commodities and services exempted from the size and weight restrictions with the number of times they can be delivered per week from retailer to consumer:

Fresh or frozen meat, poultry, eggs, fruits, vegetables, fish and shell fish—three times a week.

Bread and perishable bakery products—three time a week.

Fresh milk or cream, or other related dairy products, fruit or vegetable juices or products thereof, or eggs when delivered in combination with fresh milk or cream—four times a week, provided no two retail deliveries shall be made on the same or consecutive days. In other words: delivery no oftener than every other day.

**Laundry Service**

Laundry and garments or fabrics which have been dry-cleaned, dyed, tailored, or stored—twice a week.

Medicine or medical supplies—The ODT has not listed any limit on the number of deliveries for such items.

Parts or supplies for repairs—Six times a week.

The ODT originally banned any delivery of such commodities as ice cream, candy, alcoholic beverages, cut flowers, magazines, and periodicals. But now the agency says they can be delivered once a week, provided:

They make up a package weighing not less than five pounds or are part of other purchases making up a package weighing not less than five pounds.

The ODT previously had banned any delivery of ornamental shrubs, nursery stocks, toys, novelties, jewelry, furs, radios, phonographs or antiques but the agency now permits delivery of them twice a week—provided they meet the weight and length requirements.

## Flying Fortress Hero Gets Medal

*By the Associated Press*

Ephrata, Wash, June 21

A soldier who disregarded flames sweeping around loaded gas tanks on a flying fortress and climbed onto a wing and estinguished the blaze was one of three soldiers decorated at the Ehprata Army Air Base, the Public Relations Office reports.

Master Sergeant Donald F. Foster, Dennysville, Maine, received the soldier's medal for his bravery in halting the fire, which occurred at a Great Falls, Mont., base last Jan. 26 as a bomber was being gassed up.

## Alcoa Promotions

Ray E. Palmer, who has been a general salesman in the Boston office of the Aluminum Company of America for the past 18 years, was named Boston office manager, succeeding Gordon W. Cameron. Mr. Cameron has been made company treasurer, and will assume his new duties on Sept. 15.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Tuesday**

A talk on Tapestries will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.


Entertainmen' Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4


## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Cooler, Showers**

**Boston and Vicinity:** Cooler today than yesterday; not much change tonight than that of last night; scattered thunder showers this afternoon; gentle winds.

**Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut:** Little change in temperature today and Tuesday morning.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Little change in temperature today; slightly warmer in the north portion Tuesday morning.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 2:40 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Tuesday, 3:56 a. m.; height 11.2 feet.

## Grand Jury Summoned In Surprise Move

In a surprise move which gave quick rise to speculation in Court House corridors that Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell is taking action to reindict seven high Boston police officials Judge Frank J. Donahue today summoned the Suffolk County Grand Jury to report in the first criminal session on Wednesday at 10 a. m.

Judge Donahue's action was taken at the request of the Attorney General.

This Suffolk Grand Jury was the one which passed down the indictment on the police officials, including Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timility, only to have it quashed when the defendants filed pleas in abatement on the charge of improper conduct of the Attorney General.

The Attorney General's office had no comment to make today other than the admission that the Grand Jury had been ordered to report. Mr. Bushnell was not available. It is believed that Assistant Attorney General William F. Hayes would appear for the Attorney General at the Jury session on Wednesday. Mr. Hayes, however, refused to say what procedure would be followed.

It was learned, however, that Mr. Hayes has requested the court clerk to turn over to the Attorney General's office for examination some of the exhibits submitted during the hearing on the police case.

With the present Grand Jury's term expiring on June 30, it was thought by court observers that if the Attorney General intends to open the Boston police case again he would prefer to do it before the Grand Jury that originally heard the evidence.

Judge Donahue was the presiding justice at a hearing during which the Grand Jurors asked his advice as to reindicting the police officials. He told the jurors that in his opinion the case would have to be tried "anew."

In his letter to William M. Prendible, Clerk of the Court, Judge Donahue said: "Will you please summon the present Suffolk County Grand Jury to report in the first criminal session on Wednesday, June 23, 1943, at 10 a. m."

Mr. Prendible wanted to make sure what was meant by the word "summon" and the judge instructed him to "summon in the usual way" which is by special delivery letter.

## Phi Beta Kappa Elects 17 Dartmouth Men

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HANOVER, N. H., June 21—Seventeen members of the classes of 1943 and 1944 at Dartmouth College have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national scholastic honor society, it was announced today. All have had a scholastic average of better than 3.25 for from six to eight semesters.

Members of the class of 1943, all of whom have left college, are Edward William Doty 3d, of Dayton, Ohio; Robert Woodward Kerwin, of Clayton, Mo.; Lewis William Seidman, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Joseph William Woythaler, of Framingham, Mass.

The following members of the class of 1944 were honored:

Donald McLellan Davidson, of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Howard Lee Gilman, of Gilman, Vt.; Raymond Charles Snell, Jr., of East Norwalk, Conn.; William Nelson Turpin, of Macon, Ga.; William Wallace, of Westfield, N. J.; Ralph Gardner Beaman, of Plymouth, Mass.; Eben Greenleaf Blackett, of Newtonville, Mass.; John Edward Grimm 3d, of Carmel, N. Y.; Raymond Frederick Heidner, Jr., of Holyoke, Mass.; David Henry Merrill, of Pasadena, Calif.; Ralph Arthur Rieth, Jr., of Keene, N. H.; George Stoney Springsteen Jr., of Forest Hills, N. Y., and Charles McDuffy Wilder, of Washington, D. C.


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# Troops Sent to Detroit To Quell Race Riots

DETROIT, June 21 (AP)—Michigan State Police and State Troops were ordered to Detroit today to restore order after six persons were killed and some 200 injured in widespread race riots.

Capt. Donald S. Leonard of the Michigan State Police announced shortly before 11 a. m. (eastern war time) that Gov. Harry Kelly of Michigan had ordered mobilization of the State forces.

At that time outbreaks of violence which had spread from an altercation at the Belle Isle Bridge late last night were continuing despite mobilization of the entire 3,500 members of the police force of the nation's fourth city.

Six Negroes had been killed. A white physician, attacked while answering a call, and a police sergeant were critically injured. The police sergeant was shot in a gun fight with a Negro store-looting gang.

**Governor Takes Action**

Captain Leonard said the Governor had directed mobilization, at two Detroit armories, of 1,000 State troops picked from the best-trained companies in the State. In addition, he said, between 400 and 500 members of the State Police force, including those in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, more than 300 miles from Detroit, were already mobilized and standing ready for action if needed.

Governor Kelly arranged to fly to Detroit from Columbus, Ohio, where he had gone for the annual Governors' Conference.

He said at Columbus, "I am not declaring martial law. I am trying to hold the situation without that."

"We've got to stop this today if we're ever going to," the Governor said.

**Many Arrests Made**

Groups of Negroes and of whites milled about on street corners in a wide section bordering and northeast of downtown Detroit, hurling stones and bricks at passing automobiles bearing members of both races. Automobiles were overturned. Police reported every window on Hastings Street, "Paradise Valley" of the Detroit Negro section, broken for a distance of 25 blocks.

Before noon police had arrested 326 persons on charges ranging from felonious assault to disturbing the peace and carrying concealed weapons.

All saloons in Detroit and suburban Hamtramck were ordered closed. Police directed pawnshop and hardware store operators to remove from windows and shelves all stocks of guns, ammunition and knives and to lock them in safes.

# Capital Begins Earnest Talk On Next Winter's Fuel Problem

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 21—On one of the hottest days of the summer, the Capital today began talking in earnest about keeping the nation warm next winter.

A special Congressional Gasoline Committee, headed by Representative Fred A. Hartley Jr. (R) of New Jersey, questioned fuel and transportation chieftains on the probability of getting adequate fuel oil fo rthe next winder, and more gasoline for motorists if possible.

The Office of War Information, in a report on fuel prospects for the coming winter, said that fuel oil and gas rationing restrictions must not be relaxed, and in the face of the present stoppage in coal mining warned that to meet 1943 coal requirements "coal must be mined at full capacity every month."

New England Congressmen told OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, ODT Administrator Joseph B. Eastman, and WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson, appearing before the Hartley Committee, that their people would co-operate in present gas restrictions if they knew all available transportation was being used and fuel oil is being stocked for next winter.

**Middle West Curb?**

Major J. R. Parten, Transportation Director in the Petroleum Administration for War under Harold L. Ickes, said it was useless to curb driving much in the Middle West at the present time because there is a surplus of gasoline stocks there, but warned that such a step may be advisable when new pipelines and other forms of transportation are opened up to the East.

The present ban on pleasure driving in the East, meanwhile, was vigorously attacked by the American Automobile Association.

Asking instead for a continuing adjustment between outstanding coupons and supplies which would make it unnecessary to place restrictions on the purpose for which one may use his car, the AAA said: "We are not, of course, asking for a wide-open throttle for pleasure driving. To talk of pleasure driving on 1½ gallons of gasoline a week is simply unrealistic and fatuous."

The Automobile Association said that the pleasure driving ban is a confession that coupon rationing has broken down and formed an impossible enforcement situation.

Commenting before the Hartley Committee on the proposal that Mr. Ickes be given complete control over gasoline rationing as well as supplies, Mr. Nelson said: "Putting one person in charge looks like a simple solution, but it isn't."

**Solution Expected**

On the administrative side, Mr. Nelson told the Committee that differences between the various agencies dealing with fuel oil and gasoline are now being adjusted, with the prospect of a "complete solution" of the East Coast's gasoline and fuel oil problems in the "very near future."

The OWI's report, meanwhile, warned that fuel shortages next winter can be avoided only if:

"Large consumers of fuel oil, those using more than 10,000 gallons a year, convert their oil burners to coal burners—now."

"Both home and industrial users of bituminous coal order coal—now."

Householders place order for insulation, weather stripping, and storm windows—now.

Though its report was not written to coincide with the present stoppage in coal mining, the OWI dwelt at length on the part played by coal in this highly-mechanized war.

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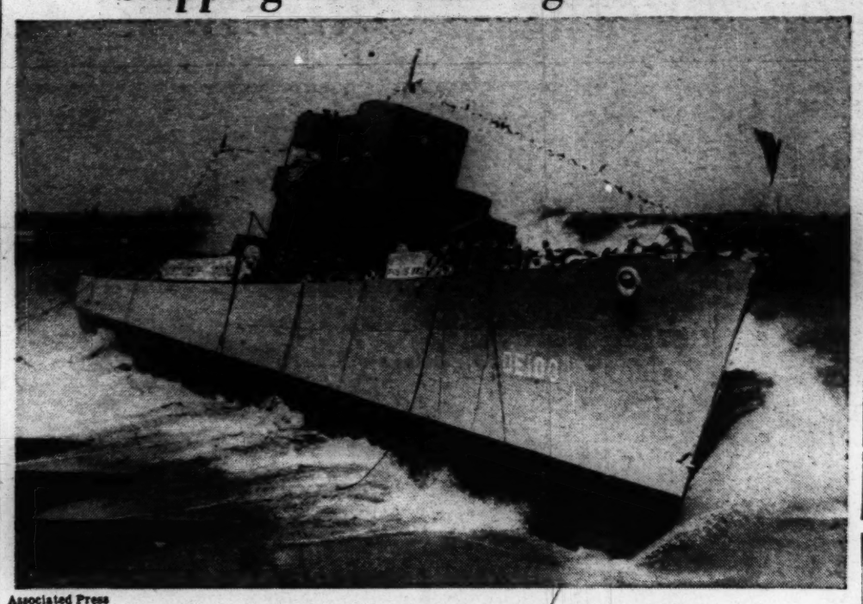
## Shipping Tide Rises Against Axis



Associated Press

**Destroyer Escort Christopher Goes Down the Ways**

**This trim destroyer escort splashed into the Christiana River in a side launching June 19. The ship was named for Ensign Harold J. Christopher, killed at Pearl Harbor, and was sponsored by his mother, Mrs. Carl Christopher of Evanston, Ill. The ship was launched at Wilmington, Del.**

## Bulletin Gives Data On War Prisoners

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, June 21

First copies of a periodical giving information on Americans who are prisoners of war have been mailed by the American Red Cross to the next of kin of military men, civilian internees, and merchant seamen officially listed as prisoners of war.

Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross, said the "prisoners-of-war bulletin" was for the purpose of sharing information about the prisoners and the methods of providing aid and comfort for them.

# Army Billions Voted in House By 345 to 0

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Without a dissenting vote, the House passed and sent to the Senate today $71,510,438,873 War Department appropriation bill to meet the Army's request for funds to "bring the war home to Japan, Germany and Italy."

The record vote was 345 to 0.

Biggest supply bill in history, the measure, Department officials told the House Appropriations Committee, will permit the recruiting and equipment of 7,500,000 men by the end of this year and furnish approximately 100,000 airplanes for incessant bombing of the Axis.

"We have passed from defensive to offensive action," Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, told the Committee. "Having driven the Axis from Africa, we intend to deliver the knockout blow on the enemy's home grounds and we will bring the war home to Japan, Germany, and Italy."

Only one day of debate preceded passage of the bill, which boosts to an estimated $350,000,000,000 the total war and defense outlay since July 1, 1940. Prompt Senate approval was expected, the Appropriations Committee having set a hearing for tomorrow.

The total in the bill included $59,037,599,673 in direct appropriations and $12,472,839,200 in reappropriation of funds previously made available.

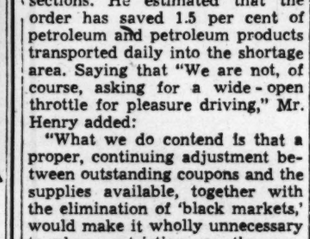
## A. A. A. Head Decries Pleasure Driving Ban

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Thomas P. Henry, President of the American Automobile Association, told Price Administrator Prentiss Brown June 19 that the ban on pleasure driving should be ended permanently because "it has no place in the rationing machinery of this country" and attempts to enforce it result in "snooping."

In a letter to Mr. Brown, Mr. Henry noted "considerable agitation" for extension of the ban from the Eastern shortage area to other sections. He estimated that the order has saved 1.5 per cent of petroleum and petroleum products transported daily into the shortage area. Saying that "We are not, of course, asking for a wide-open throttle for pleasure driving," Mr. Henry added:

"What we do contend is that a proper, continuing adjustment between outstanding coupons and the supplies available, together with the elimination of 'black markets,' would make it wholly unnecessary to place restrictions on the purposes for which one may use his own car with the gasoline legally allotted to him."

"To talk of pleasure driving on one and one-half gallons of gasoline a week (Eastern allotment to "A" card holders) is simply unrealistic and fatuous."



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# Eight Vessels Slide Off Ways In Three-Day U. S. Launchings

*By the Associated Press*

Two destroyer escorts and a Liberty ship launched today substantially raised the bad news for the Axis on the shipbuilding front which had added two destroyers, a destroyer-escort vessel, a cruiser and a submarine to the United States' growing naval might.

At the Federal Shipbuilding yards of the United States Steel Corporation at Kearny, N. J., the destroyer escorts Booth and Carroll were launched today. They were named for Ensign Robert Sinclaire Booth, Jr., killed at Pearl Harbor, and Lieut. Herbert Fuller Carroll, Jr., killed last August in the Solomons.

The 10,500-ton Liberty ship, the S. S. Finley Peter Dunne, also was launched today at the California Shipbuilding Corporation yards at Wilmington, Calif. Finley Peter Dunne, journalist and humorist, who passed on seven years ago, became a national character writing under the name of Martin Dooley.

The destroyers Gatling and Dortch, named for Richard Jordan Gatling, inventor of the rapid-fire machine gun, and Capt. Isaac Foote Dortch, a destroyer Commander during World War I, were sent down the ways into Newark Bay within seven minutes, June

The Submarine Flasher also was launched June 20. It was the ninth sub in 17 weeks to slide down the Electric Boat Company's ways at Groton, Conn.

On Saturday the new cruiser Houston, namesake of the vessel lost in the Java Sea battle of February, 1942, and the destroyer escort Christopher, named in honor of Ensign Harold Jensen Christopher, who was killed by a bomb explosion aboard the battleship Nevada at Pearl Harbor, were launched.

The Houston, third vessel to bear that name, slid into the water at Newport News, Va., while the Christopher was sent into the Christiana River at Wilmington, Del.

# Norwegian Warns on Administrators

**By Alice Myers**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., June 21—Norwegians do not want American and British relief administrators after the war, according to Haakon Lie, Secretary of the Norwegian Federation of Labor, who left Norway five months ago. "We do not want any army of occupation," he declared. "We can administer our own affairs. We can buy what we need from Britain and America. All we want is our freedom."

A week-end guest of the Wellesley Institute for Social Progress at Briarcliff Junior College, Mr. Lie was besieged with questions about the situation in his country.

"We have complete plans for the postwar administration of Norway," he said. "You can educate your administrators and send them over with the best will in the world, but in a short time they will be as much disliked as the German administrators."

Mr. Lie arrived in the United States four months ago at the behest of the Norwegian "underground" for the purpose of obtaining a firsthand view of America's war program and the attitude of its people. He has radiocast some of his findings to his friends back home.

**Satisfied With Preparations**

"The British have been telling us for nearly three years that the Americans were coming," he said. "After two years our people began to ask, 'Where are the Americans?'" Mr. Lie is "certainly satisfied" with the preparations he has seen.

Escaping to Sweden, Mr. Lie proceeded to England and thence to the United States, where has traveled from coast to coast. He is especially enthusiastic about the States of Washington and Oregon and says it would be easy to expatriate himself and settle there were it not for his wife and two children in Norway.

Mr. Lie is impressed by the inequalities he finds in the United States but thinks that if we will only harness our great production to better housing and better living conditions after the war, we will have the best country in the world.

Mr. Lie took issue with Mrs. Waitstill Sharp of the Unitarian Service Committee over her statement that Hitler was deliberately using starvation as a weapon against the conquered people. At least, he does not think that has been the case in Norway.

The Germans, Mr. Lie explained, would not even let the Norwegians institute special new rationing when they first took over the country. "Why bother," the said, "there is plenty." They were, of course, then confident of a short war. It was not until the invasion of Russia that there was any undernourishment of the Norwegian population, according to Mr. Lie. From that time on the Germans had to withdraw food to send to their troops there.

**Monotonous Diet**

While undernourishment is now general, there is no actual starvation, he said. The diet consists of fish, potatoes, and black bread without any variation except when there are no potatoes. Even the German overlords have to eat fish four or five times a week and are always complaining about their rations.

Purely on a military, not a humanitarian basis, Mr. Lie is in favor of sending small amounts of food into the occupied countries in order to maintain the people's physical fitness to resist. If they are unable to fight with the invasion forces, the invasion will be much more costly, he explained.

Norwegians, he went on, are convinced that invasion will come through Norway. In general, their attitude is one of optimism. Sometimes they are over-optimistic, in his opinion. While realizing that this attitude results partly from the effort to keep up their courage, he feels it is dangerous because it may lead to certain outbreaks.

Since December, 1940, leaders of both the labor movement and the Norwegian Front, as the "underground" government is called by the Norwegians, have urged workers to avoid physical conflict because they believe that active sabotage can only be effective when it is coordinated with invasion. But it is sometimes impossible to forestall these popular explosions of feeling. The cream of Norway's manhood, 12,000 persons, or one to every 250 of the population, is in prison, Mr. Lie said, including two of his own brothers.

**Round Table on Labor**

Although he has fought Communism in the Norwegian labor movement since he was a child, Mr. Lie feels strongly that the only foundation for peace is real cooperation between Russia, Great Britain, and America. He is deeply disturbed at the prevalent suspicion of Russia which he finds in this country. Convinced that the world would have been defeated by Hitler had it not been for the Russians, he thinks Americans must be made to understand that unless they co-operate with Russia in the peace, there will be another world war within a generation.

Among the other week-end speakers was Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard economist, who discussed the essentials of a rational fiscal policy. At a round table on "Labor-Management Issues Before Congress," Miss Evelyn Dubrow, Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Council of New Jersey, who introduced the speakers, stated that John L. Lewis is not speaking for labor but for one man alone—John L. Lewis.

Colston Warne, economic professor at Amherst College, warned that if the Smith-Conally bill is signed by the President, we may look forward to more rather than fewer strikes. Discussing management problems, Russell Greenman stressed the difficulty of employers in planning production.

In an analysis of strike control bills and wage stabilization programs, Samuel Sklaroff of the pulp and Paper Mills Union [American Federation of Labor] said, "You may freeze prices if you can, but do not try to freeze man." Urging a more general economic planning board, of which the War Labor Board would be a subdivision, he declared the rigid "Little Steel" formula to be unrealistic. Labor, he said, should have sponsored its own bill prohibiting strikes instead of allowing anti-labor factors to formulate no-strike legislation.

In a democracy there are only two ways in which a war may be won, Mr. Sklaroff concluded—by the co-operation of all the people, or by the suspension of democracy during which time workers are coerced into action. To abolish fear, want, and war, we need a dynamic democracy, he emphasized.

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# Belgian Art on View at Boston Museum—Films and Plays—Radio Plans

## Third Display in Series On Backgrounds of Allies

By Dorothy Adlow

The third in the series of "Art of Our Allies" exhibitions is now at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The preceding exhibitions showed arts of the Netherlands and Russia; the present offering, continuing through July 18, consists of pictures, sculptures, manuscripts, and decorative arts of Belgium.

There is an ironical turn in the general plan of exhibitions of this kind. We do not seem to be able to gather enough of modern manufacture or contrivance, and so we turn to the works of masters of the past. After the centuries, the arts become a sort of international, cultural currency, accessible to all people.

There is a marked difference between this exhibition and that of the Netherlands. The two countries of the lowlands differed in temperament, belief, and politics; Belgium was Roman Catholic; the Netherlands, Protestant. Sponsorship of the arts differed radically. Art in Flanders was devotional; it was formal, solemn and decorative, while the Netherlands, with the marked exception of Rembrandt, painted intimately for their happy little homes. The Flemish artists painted saints, allegorical and mythological subjects in large, imposing altarpieces or palace wall decorations; the Netherlands painted husbands, wives, children, domestic scenes on modest canvases. They provided a product that was enjoyed by the burghers; it was realistic and pleasing. The "Little Masters" lacked the qualities of sophistication that flourished in Flanders under the influence of Rubens and Van Dyke.

* * *

The display contains several of the Museum's most valuable pictures, to celebrate our Belgian ally, and some of the Museum's prized possessions have been withdrawn from wartime storage.

There are first the primitives, small, exquisite and venerable. These Flemish pictures of the fifteenth century carry on the medieval mood. But they are not spare or ascetic; on the contrary, the painters portrayed their saints with a youthfulness, refinement, and elegance. They betoken the Gothic spirit that was full of vitality and buoyancy. The love of color, line, rhythm is evident; also the Flemish master's indefatigable patience with limning small details.

The relation of the painting to manuscript design may be observed in the handsome little illuminated manuscripts generously loaned. To Books of Hours are gems of calligraphy, miniature painting, and decorative embellishment in gold, and diapered pattern. We see how the Flemish people loved and studied birds, animals, flowers, and incorporated them in their religious books. Among the paintings of the primitive era are pictures by Memling, Gerard David, Joes van Cleef.

Pieter Breughel gave a new impetus to Flemish painting in the century that followed this primitive Golden Age. There is on view a "Peasant Scene" that shows his interest in daily life and the manners and modes of plain people. The prevailing tonality is honey and amber; the peasants are seen cutting their grain, eating, resting, cogitating. Breughel anticipated modern realism in straightforward and untempered characterizations. Breughel was a master who was attentive to small and qualifying details, but not so absorbed that he could not master the total material in a composition that is cohesive and fluently disposed.

* * *

What emphatic changes were wrought in the art of Flanders with each century! Following the era of Breughel is the luxuriant epoch of Rubens, a Flemish master who was celebrated throughout Europe. Rubens borrowed much from the Italians, and gave more to the remainder of Europe. He had an instinct for grandeur, a predilection for elegance, monumentality, histrionics.

The Museum's most impressive Rubens was too large to be included in this exhibition, but there are three canvases that show his grandiosity, his lusciousness, and his mastery in portrayal. The portrait of Isabella Brandt is lucent, robust, sensuous. Its colors glow and it possesses human warmth. The "Mercury and Argus" reveals the master's hand while working on a sketch.

Other exhibits include a Brussels tapestry woven with armorial design, statuettes of saints, partly polychromed, stoneware jugs and etchings.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

**'Portrait of Mulay Ahmad'**

**Painting by Rubens now on exhibition at the Museum**

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

**'Pieter Symen of Antwerp'**

**Canvas by Van Dyck, currently on exhibition at the Boston Museum**

## 'Letter From Ireland'

On the program with "The Human Comedy" at the Exeter is "A Letter from Ireland," a film 22 minutes in length, which was made in Ulster by the British Government in co-operation with men of the American forces stationed there.

The picture opens with a glimpse of a boxing match, which oreaks up when the call comes that the mail is in, and the boys all run to get their letters. Two soldiers, Private Wally Newfield and Sergeant Don Prill, both of Minneapolis, portray brothers who are disappointed that there is no mail for them. A passing sergeant asks them when they last wrote home. It was some time ago, so he tells them they are to write, between them, a ten-page letter.

The rest of the film pictures what they write: the arrival by train, motoring through country lanes to their huts, the comfortable interiors of these huts with their fireplaces and the fires already started by British comrades, an air raid, struggles to understand cockney, talk, good-humored chaffing, excursions in a jeep, impromptu concerts, dances with the local colleens, training practice, church services, sightseeing on 48-hour leave in and around Derry.

Faces of the boys provide close-ups in the picture, making the film of uncommon interest to their friends and relations who may see it. But it is of general interest as showing the daily round of the boys from the States during their stay in Ulster.

### Art of Social Dancing

The April issue of Dance Index, which has just come to hand, is devoted to a monograph on "The Dodworth Family and Ballroom Dancing in New York," by Rosetta O'Neill, with several interesting reproductions of old prints.

Allen Dodworth, better known as a founder and first treasurer of the New York Philharmonic Society, was evidently a pioneer in the field of ballroom dancing in a period "which was stronger on commerce than on culture, yet was certainly not without its social ambitions," as John Martin writes in his editorial comment.

"It is perhaps no accident, then," Mr. Martin continues, "that Dodworth's approach to the dance had so much in common, however unconsciously, with that of the masters of the Renaissance, for between the two eras socially there is a clear relationship."

And he adds: "Miss O'Neill, as a teacher of a whole generation of ballroom dancers in New York, including Irene Castle, knows the field as intimately as Dodworth knew it in his time."

### Davis Play in Autumn

A dramatization by Owen Davis of "Sophie Halenczik, American," a series of articles written for the New Yorker, is reported as a prospect for Boston around the end of September. The production will open in New Haven on Sept. 23 and after a trial in Boston will reach Broadway around the middle of October. Irving Cooper plans to start rehearsals early in September. The original material by Rose C. Feld told about a Czech woman who hired out as a domestic in a small town of Connecticut.

## 'The Ox-Bow Incident'

Tragic as an example of the miscarriage of justice that is possible under mob rule is "The Ox-Bow Incident," a Twentieth Century-Fox film now the the RKO Boston. It is not for moviegoers in search of pleasant entertainment.

Dana Andrews acts Martin, the most prominent member of a trio of Nevada ranchmen, back in 1885, who are falsely accused of killing a cattle owner and making off with his stock. Most of the picture is devoted to a grueling study of the suffering and terror of these men. Their accusers are shown as filled with blood lust and for the most part unwilling to wait until Martin's account of himself can be investigated. It is sufficient for these vigilantes that Martin is unable to show a bill of sale for the cattle he bought of the rancher, Kincaid.

Henry Fonda, as a stranger in the vicinity, protests vigorously against this travesty of justice, but is overpowered and forcibly made to be silent. So, too, is the elderly storekeeper, played by Harry Davenport with a wise and accusing gentleness. Dana Andrews gives a searching performance of the spokesman for the condemned trio, who are hanged after their "trial." William Eythe is pathetic as the weak but protesting son of the mob leader, forced to be present as a means of "making a man of him." Mary Beth Hughes, Jane Darwell, Anthony Quinn, Henry Morgan, and other good players are well cast in the smaller roles.

The picture comes to a crushing conclusion when the sheriff arrives at the scene of the hanging, tells the mob leaders that Kincaid is neither harmed nor missing, and threatens with due process of justice all those who were guilty of the hasty executions. We see the lot of them slinking off to the saloon to try to drown their remorse with drink. The picture is based on a novel of the same name by Walter Van Tillburg.

## Art Exhibitions

**Boston Public Library, Copley Square**—Etchings by Arthur Briscoe. Through June.
**Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street**—Water colors by James H. Means. Through June.
**Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street**—Miscellaneous Prints.
**The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge**—Exhibition of Henry James.
**Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University**—Sculpture, pastels, and drawings by Emily Winthrop Miles. Through June.
**Museum of Fine Arts**—Exhibition of Arts of our Allies, Belgium. Through July 18. Chinese export porcelain from the Helena Woolworth McCann Collection. Fifteen years of Museum School Alumni. Through Sept. 11. Prints of Gardens and Gardeners; etchings of the Thames by Whistler; Silver of the Arlington Church. Through June.

### Exhibitions Outside Boston

**Massachusetts**

**Andover: Phillips Academy**—Paintings by Maud and Patrick Morgan; Mobiles by Alexander Calder. Through July 6.
**Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace**—New landscapes by Emile A. Gruppe; drawings and paintings by artists of the Boston Post.
**Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum**—Exhibition of works by Gustav Wolf. Through June.
**Winchester: Gallery of the Public Library**—Exhibition of portrait paintings by New England artists. Through June.
**Worcester: Worcester Art Museum**—Exhibition of works by artists of Worcester County.

**Rhode Island**

**Providence: Rhode Island School of Design**—Fourth annual exhibition by Rhode Island artists.

**New Hampshire**

**Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art**—Photographs "Army P-39, Airacobra from drafting board to flight"; oils by Dan Lutz and Charles Reiffel; children in England paint. Through June.

## Tonight at the Pops

Wedding March from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Overture to "The Bat" ..... Strauss
"Dreams" ..... Wagner

Solo Violin: Julius Theodorowicz

Procession of Bacchus, from "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Valse Triste ..... Sibelius
Spanish Capriccio ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Gershwin Medley
Arranged by Phil Saltman
Piano Solo: Phil Saltman
"Girls of Baden-Wahtten" ..... Komzak
"As Time Goes By," from Casablanca" ..... Hupfeld-Bodge
"This is the Army, Mr. Jones" ..... Berlin-Beyer

Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

## Entertainment Timetable

### Theaters

**Colonial**—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Little Theaters

**Brattle Hall, Cambridge**—"Strictly Dishonorable," presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. Featuring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30.

### Pops

**Symphony Hall**—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter**—News and Short Films. 2:10, 5, 7:55. "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. 3, 6, 8:45.
**Fenway**—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.
**Fine Arts**—"Major Barbara." 2:20, 5:45, 9:10. "The Life of Schubert." 1, 4:15, 7:45.
**Keith Memorial**—"Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 10:15 a. m., 1:11, 4:06, 7:01, 10:06. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:55, 8:50.
**Kenmore**—"I Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. 1:30, 4:40, 8.
**Majestic**—"Sins of Children," Eric Linden, Cecilia Parker. 10 a. m., 1:01, 4:02, 6:53, 9:54. "Russians at War." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:28.
**Metropolitan**—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:42 a. m., 3, 6:18, 9:36. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:11 a. m., 1:29, 4:47, 8:05.
**Modern**—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 11, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.
**Orpheum**—"Bataan," Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:55, 10. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon, Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:50.
**South Station Theater**—"Merchant Seamen," "Invasion of Europe," "Wild Horses," "Aqua Thrills," "A Message from Malta," "Boobs in the Night," latest newsreels and other shorts.
**Paramount**—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy MacDowall. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.
**RKO-Boston**—"Ox Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Mary Beth Hughes. 10:05 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:25, 7:55, 10:25. Stage Show: 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:50, 9:20.
**Scollay**—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:40. "The Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.
**State**—"Bataan," Robert Taylor. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 9:50. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon, Margaret Lindsay. 1:35, 5, 8:25.
**Telepix**—"Malta," "Air Force Band." "The Merchant Marine," "Superstitions," "Pete Smith," "Canoeing at La Salle," "The Malay Straits," news digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
**Trans-Lux**—"Ghost on the Loose," Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Two Weeks to Live," Lum and Abner. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30.
**Uptown**—"Taxi, Mister," William Bendix, Grace Bradley. 2:30, 5:35, 8:20. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 1:10, 3:50, 6:35, 9:20.
**Washington Street Olympia**—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 9 a. m., 12:08, 3:16, 6:25, 9:40. "The Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8:10.

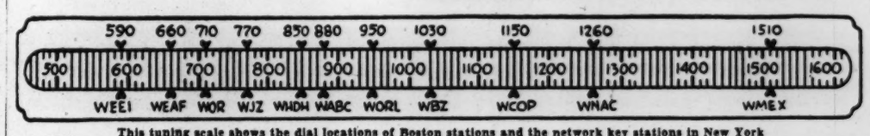
### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON**—Capitol: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 7:45.
**Allston**: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," Jim Stewart, Jean Arthur. "Chetnika," P. Dorn, Anna Sten. 1:45, 7:45.
**ARLINGTON** — Capitol: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. Regent: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, "Moscow Strikes Back."
**BRAINTREE**—Braintree: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
**BRIGHTON** — Egyptian: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 8.
**BROOKLINE**—Brookline Village: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "He's My Guy."
Coolidge Corner: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. "Desert Victory."
Cleveland Circle: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Night Plane from Chungking." 1:45, 7:45.
**CAMBRIDGE**—Central Square: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 2, 8.
**Harvard**: "Keeper of the Flame," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. "Quiet, Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Saunders. 2, 8.
**University**: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 3:25, 6:45, 10.
**DORCHESTER**—Dorchester: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. "Purple Heart," John Archer, Mary McLeod.
**Codman Square**: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 1:45, 8.
**Franklin**: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 1:45, 8.
**EVERETT** — Capitol: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 3:10, 7, 9:30. "Madame Spy" Constance Bennett. 2:08, 8:20.
**Park**: "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. "Desert Victory."
**HYDE PARK** — Fairmount: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.
**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica**: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayward. 1:45, 7:45.
**LEXINGTON** — Lexington: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Rochester. "Fighting Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Anna Sten. 1:45, 7:45.
**MALDEN—Granada**: "Taxi, Mister." William Bendix, Grace Bradley. 1:53, 5, 8:07. "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 2:44, 5:51, 8:58.
**Mystic**: "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2:15, 8:40. "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 3:20, 7, 9:45.
**Maplewood**: "China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. 3:14, 9:14. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, E. Fraser. 1:52, 7:52.
**Orpheum**: "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris, Richard Lane. 2:10, 8:15. "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:20, 9:25.
**Strand**: "Next of Kin," B. Sydney, N. Pilbeam. 3:20, 8:25. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 2:05, 7, 9:50.
**MATTAPAN—Oriental**: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 1:45, 8.
**MEDFORD** — Medford: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids.
Fellsway: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell.
**MELROSE**—Melrose: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward.
**NATICK—Colonial**: "The Desparadoes," Randolph Scott, Claire Trevor. "Ladies Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 1:45, 8.
**NEEDHAM—Paramount**: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan.
**NEWTON—Paramount**: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, L. Andrews. 2, 8.
**QUINCY—Quincy**: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez, Louis Wilson. 2, 8.
**Strand**: "Hitler's Children." Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer 2, 8.
**SOMERVILLE** — Central: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.
**Strand**: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Man in the Truck," Lynn Roberts, George Holmes. 2, 8.
**Capitol**: "Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley.
**SOUTH WEYMOUTH**—Camoo: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield**: "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris, Richard Lane. 2:00, 7:45. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmond O'Brien. 3:22, 9:07.
**WALTHAM—Embassy**: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 2, 8.
**WATERTOWN—Watertown Square**: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "My Son, the Hero," Patsy Kelley, Roscoe Karns.
**Coolidge**: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward.
**WAVERLEY—Strand**: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Get Hep to Love," D. O'Connor, Gloria Jean.
**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse**: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Young and Beautiful." "Plans for Destruction."
**WEST NEWTON—West Newton**: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "No Place for a Lady," William Garga.n.
**WINCHESTER** — Winchester: "Immortal Sergeant," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Rhythm of the Islands," Alan Jones, Jane Frazee.
**WINTHROP—Winthrop**: "Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, Patricia Dane. 2, 7:50.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | Across the Caribbean | Morton Downey, songs | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Arthur Gaeth, news | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:15 | News Service | Treasury Star Parade | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Piano and Organ prgrm | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:30 | You Know Answer? | Air Express Music | 'Pepper Young's Family' | 'Cheer-Up Gang': variety | Lou Breese's Orchestra |
| 3:45 | Uncle Sam Presents | The Malones: Book Ends | 'Right to Happiness': sk. | 'Cheer-Up Gang': variety | Andrews Sisters, songs |
| 4:00 | Your Home Front | Air Express Music | Backstage Wife: sketch | Walter Compton, news | Tommy Tucker's Orch. |
| 4:15 | Reporter; News | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | Across the Footlights | Count Basie's Orch. |
| 4:30 | Victory Council | Air Express Music | 'Lorenzo Jones': sketch. | Zeb Carver's Orchestra | Claude Thornhill's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Garden Almanac | 'The Sea Hound': drama | "Widder Brown": sketch | Zeb Carver's Orchestra | Lionel Hampton's Orch. |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Musical Poll of Hits | "When a Girl Marries". | Sheelah Carter, news | Sonny Donham's Orch. |
| 5:15 | Date Book: Follies | Musical Poll of Hits | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Irish Melodies |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | Jack Armstrong: sketch | "Just Plain Bill": sketch | 'Flash Gray Patrol': drama | Andrews Sisters, songs |
| 5:45 | Home Fires Burning | "Captain Midnight": sk. | 'Front Page Farrell': sk. | "Superman": sketch | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comments | Sportscast; Music | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sports program |
| 6:15 | Today at Duncans | News Highlights | Kay Ivers: Melodeers | Press Roundup; Sports | Moment Musicale |
| 6:30 | Hollyw'd Snapshots | Bing Crosby Recordings | Music: Chet Gaylord | News from Abroad | News; Music Interlude |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 J. Harsch | Musical program | Lowell Thomas | Sports; Music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "I Love a Mystery" | Victor Borge; Band | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | "Calling All Marines" | Anthony Bruno's Orch. | J. W. Vandercook, news | Yankee Starlets: songs | Richard Gallinger: news |
| 7:30 | "Blondie": sketch | "Thanks for the Memory" | The Fitch Reader | Mystery Hall: drama | How About It, Girls?" |
| 7:45 | "Blondie": sketch | western dramatization | John Barry, comments | Mystery Hall: drama | Clement Norton; talk |
| 8:00 | "Vox Pop": quiz | Earl Godwin, news | Cavalcade of America | "Sizing Up the News" | Studio speaker |
| 8:15 | "Vox Pop": quiz | "Lum 'n' Abner" | Cavalcade of America | "Singin' Sam": songs | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 8:30 | "Gay 90's Revue": | "True or False": quiz | Richard Crooks; Alfred | "The Better Half": quiz | "Drama Shop": Essays |
| 8:45 | music; Cecil Brown | "True or False": quiz | Wallenstein's Orchestra | show; Tom Slater, m. c. | in Drama |
| 9:00 | Theater: Ronald | U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm | Lily Pons, soprano; Don- | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Offen- |
| 9:15 | Colman, Basil | U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm | ald Voorhees' Orch. | News Service | bach's "Gaiete Pari- |
| 9:30 | in "In Which We | Abe Lyman's Orchestra | "Q. Q. Quiz" | A. L. Alexander's Media- | sienne" |
| 9:45 | Serve" | Orchestra; Short Mystery | "Dr. I. Q. Quiz" | tion Board; guest panel | Classical Album |
| 10:00 | Guild: Chas. Boyer, | Raymond Gram Swing | Joseph E. Davies, talk | Raymond Clapper, news | News: Defense Talk |
| 10:15 | "Back Street" | Gracie Fields, songs | Joseph E. Davies, talk | 'Our Morale': D. Pardue | Musical program |
| 10:30 | Orden Nash; Guy | "Music of the Masters" | "Information Please": | Paul Schubert, news | Victory Night Watch |
| 10:45 | Lombardo's Orch. | "Music of the Masters" | Clifton Fadiman, m. c. | Musical Roundup | Allen Miller's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News; World War II | "Fats" Waller's Orch. | News; Baseball scores | News Service | Johnny Messner's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Harry James's Orch. | Harry Green's Orchestra | What Can I Do?: drama | 'Manpower, Ltd.: speaker | Andy Kirk's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Rideout; Master | Fishermen's Program | Lands of the Free: Inter- | Radio Newsreel: British | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Works of Music | Stars in Revue | American Univ. of Air | news reports | Day's End: News |

### Tuesday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | Air Express Music | News; Musical Clock | Organ Melodies | |
| 7:15 | News; Talks | News report | Dress Parade; Band | News comments | |
| 7:30 | Musical Var'y; News | Musical program | News Service | "Breakfast Band Box" | New England Fellowship |
| 7:45 | News; War Summ'ry | Musical program; News | Spike Jones's Orchestra | Musical Clock | Service |
| 8:00 | News of the World | Martin Agronsky, news | Musical Toast | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | Uncle Sam: drama | Musical Toast | George and Dixie; News | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore's Club | Air Express Music | News Service | Morning Moods | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 | Carl Moore; News | Newscast | Herb Lewis: Melodeers | Morning Moods | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 | Priscilla Fortescue | "The Breakfast Club" | Mildred Carlson, talk | News; R. Moss Interviews | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | 'Music of Yesterday' | "The Breakfast Club" | Uncle Sam: OWI Prgrm | Ruth Moss Interviews | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | Food Fair | "The Breakfast Club" | "Time for Two" | Spotlight Revue: organ | Studio speaker |
| 9:45 | Landt Trio; Songs | "The Breakfast Club" | Military band; News | Musical Roundup | Studio speaker |
| 10:00 | Valiant Lady | Musical Highlights | Lora Lawton: sketch | News Commentator | Musical program |
| 10:15 | 'Kitty Foyle' | Women and the War | "The Open Door": sketch | Organ Recital | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | 'Honeym'n Hill': sk. | Fishermen's Program | "Help Mate": sketch | Shady Valley Folks | Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 | Bachelor's Children | Fishermen's Program | 'Woman of America': sk. | Shady Valley Folks | Mason |
| 11:00 | Mary Lee Taylor | Breakfast Music; Inter- | "Road of Life": sketch | Stanley Dixon, news | Kick-Conga |
| 11:15 | Second Husband | views | "Vic and Sade": sketch | N. E. Cupboard | Jane Underwood, news |
| 11:30 | Bright Horizons | Lily Carthew Interviews | "Snow Village": sketch | House Party: variety | Christian Science Prgrm |
| 11:45 | Uncle Sam Presents | All-Star Dance Parade | "David Harum": sketch | show; Imogene Wolcott | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith Speaks | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum | Boake Carter, news | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | 'Big Sister': sketch | Bond Wagon Quiz | Chet Gaylord, songs | Jimmie Fidler, talk | "The Pepper Shaker" |
| 12:30 | Helen Trent: sketch | National Farm and Home | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour: talks; music | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Washington Commentary | News; Agricultural News | News Service | Council for Democracy |
| 1:15 | 'Ma Perkins': sk. | Edward MacHugh, hymns | Salvy Cavicchio Ensem. | Fashion talk; News | Italian Melodies |
| 1:30 | 'Vic and Sade': sk. | Rabbinical Assembly | Rabbinical Assembly | Musical Roundup | Curtain Time," with |
| 1:45 | 'The Goldbergs': sk. | Fishermen's Program | News Service | Cedric Foster, news | Margaret Porter |
| 2:00 | Serial drama | Treasury Star Parade | "Light of the World" | News; Musical Roundup | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Mystery Chef: food facts | "Lonely Women": drama | "Yankee Kitchen" | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:30 | We Love and Learn | United Nations Relief | "Guiding Light" | Sports Comments | "Uncle Sam": drama |
| 2:45 | "Pepper Young" | Program; Speakers | Hymn Recital | Baseball Interviews | News reports |
| 3:00 | Across Caribbean | Morton Downey, songs | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Boston Braves - Phila- | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:15 | News Service | Waltz Time | "Ma Perkins": sketch | delphia Nationals base- | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:30 | Do You Know Ans.? | Air Express Music | 'Pepper Young's Family' | ball game | Art Jarrett's Orchestra |
| 3:45 | Uncle Sam Presents | Ted Malone: Book Ends | 'Right to Happiness': sk. | Boston Braves - Phila- | Erskine Hawkins' Orch. |
| 4:00 | Your Home Front | Air Express Music | Backstage Wife: sketch | delphia Nationals base- | Abe Lyman's Orchestra |
| 4:15 | Reporter; News | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | ball game | Earl Hines' Orchestra |
| 4:30 | Book talk | Air Express Music | Lorenzo Jones: sketch | Boston Braves - Phila- | Jan Garber's Orchestra |
| 4:45 | Civilian Defense | 'The Sea Hound': drama | Young Widder Brown: sk. | delphia baseball game | Sammy Kaye's Orch. |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Musical Poll of Hits | "When a Girl Marries". | Sheelah Carter, news | Mitchell Ayres' Orch. |
| 5:15 | Date Book: Follies | Musical Poll of Hits | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Irish Melodies |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | Jack Armstrong: sketch | "Just Plain Bill": sketch | "Highway Patrol": dr. | Irish Melodies |
| 5:45 | Home Fires Burning | "Captain Midnight": sk. | 'Front Page Farrell': sk. | "Superman": sketch | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comments | Sportcast; Music | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sport comment |
| 6:15 | Edwin C. Hill, news | News Highlights | Frank Colby, talk | Press Roundup; Sports | Moment Musicale |
| 6:30 | J. B. Kennedy, news | A Templeton: 'Rhumba' | Music for Moderns; songs | News from Abroad | News; Music Interlude |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 J. Harsch | 'Rhumba Rhythm' | Lowell Thomas | Sports; Music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "I Love a Mystery" | Victor Borge; Band | Fred Waring's Orch. | Fulton Lewis, news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Harry James's Orch. | Music Orchestra | J. W. Vandercook, news | "Treasury Star Parade | Richard Gallinger: News |
| 7:30 | American Melody | Adrian and Alice, songs | Kay Ivers: Hum & Strum; | "Confidentially Yours" | Ethel R. Harris, songs |
| 7:45 | Hour: songs; orch. | "You and the War" | quartet; orchestra | Fred Lang, news | Connee Boswell, songs |
| 8:00 | Arch Oboler's | Earl Godwin, news | Ginny Simms; inter- | Music in Variety | Studio speaker |
| 8:15 | "Lights Out" | "Lum 'n' Abner" | views; orchestra | Velvey Hurd, news | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 8:30 | Al Jolson Show: | "Archie and company": | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Pass in Review: Army | You Shall Have Music |
| 8:45 | guest; orch.; News | comedy variety; guests | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Show; speakers | You Shall Have Music |
| 9:00 | Burns and Allen | Famous Jury Trials | Quiz Program: Walter | Gabriel Heatter, news | Variety Hour |
| 9:15 | Whiteman's Orch. | Famous Jury Trials | O'Keefe, conductor | News Service | Variety Hour |
| 9:30 | Report to Nation | Russ Morgan's Orch. | Fibber McGee and Molly | 'The Return of Nick | Variety Hour |
| 9:45 | Report to Nation | Orch.; Short Mystery | Fibber McGee and Molly | Carter": drama | Variety Hour |
| 10:00 | "Suspense": drama | Raymond Gram Swing | Johnny Mercer's Music | John B. Hughes, news | News: Defense talk |
| 10:15 | "Suspense": drama | Gracie Fields, songs | Shop: songs; comedy | Ruby Newman's Orch. | "Voice of Poland" |
| 10:30 | Sen. Harry F. Byrd | 'This Nation at War': | "Beat the Band": Hilde- | Paul Schubert, news | Gene Krupa's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News; World War II | drama; interviews | garde; Bob Grant's Or. | Musical Roundup | Art Kassel's Orchestra |
| 11:00 | News; Quincy Howe | "Fats" Waller's Orch. | News; Baseball scores | News Service | Dick Stabile's Orchestra |
| 11:15 | Rideout; Music | Harry Green's Orchestra | What Can I Do?: drama | Chick Floyd's Orchestra | Dick Jurgens' Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Invitation to Music: | Fishermen's Program | "Music You Want" | Tribute to Russia: Leo- | Day's End: music |
| 11:48 | Jesus Maria Sanr's | Stars in Revue | "Music You Want" | pold Stokowski; guests | Day's End: News |

## Today's FM Programs

**W67B, Boston (46.7mc)**

3:00 p. m.—News, Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee
4:00 p. m.

# Gifts Received By Wellesley Total $129,147

Lieut.-Commander Mildred H. McAfee, Commander of the Waves and President of Wellesley College, told graduates and guests at the College's 65th Commencement exercises yesterday that Wellesley had received gifts and bequests during the past year totaling $129,147.

The Students' Aid Society was given, in addition, $31,102, and contributions to the Alumnae Fund totalled $57,000.

Principal speaker at the Commencement was Harvey H. Bundy, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War and a member of Wellesley's Board of Trustees.

He urged the graduates not to feel that any war work was beneath their dignity. "There is a place for brains and educated women everywhere," he said, "and if education is not a mere outward badge but is a part of the individual's being, she need not worry much where she starts. There will be plenty of room for the exercise of all the powers that education has given her."

Mr. Bundy warned the girls that wartime would strongly tempt them to lower their standards of conduct and thinking, especially their standards of honesty and fair play.

He pointed out that in the matter of war restrictions and rationing, the integrity of the people is on trial. "Women are the ones," he asserted, "who are most closely in touch with the meaning of war restrictions. Coupons and points are parts of their daily lives. Complications and confusions blind the eyes of conscience. Yet if this country is to be a country of black markets, selfishness, and cheating, the glory of our coming victory will be sadly tarnished. I repeat that as educated women you must take the lead and steadfastly hold to your standards of honor."

There were 315 undergraduate and 25 graduate degrees awarded at the college yesterday.

# *Whirl Crank—Ice-Cream Soda!*

**N. E. Man's Invention Mixes Ice, Soda, Sirups**

**An ornately trimmed marble box, with a crank on one end for chipping ice, and with eight American-eagle-topped spigots from which flowed sirup is as many delicious flavors, constituted America's first soda fountain. The above illustration is taken from an old catalogue of soda-water equipment.**

## *Adventure at a Soda Fountain: New Englander's Invention*

Food shortages and rationing woes—even so far as they affect ice-cream flavors and sales—become much easier these warm summer days when discussed at a near-by fountain between straw sips from a frosty, fizzing, thirst-quenching ice-cream soda.

So it was that, as Mrs. Laura M. Wigley, of Dorchester, sat sipping her vanilla float the other afternoon, and staring at the soda fountain which had given her so many treats, she wondered who had first thought of the idea.

The clerk didn't know, and it was not until after considerable inquiry that she found it was her own grandfather, Gustavus D. Dows, who had given America the soda fountain. The neighbor brought forth catalogs and pamphlets by way of proof.

Born in Billerica, Mass., in 1828, Gustavus was the youngest of the 21 children of Maj. Joseph Dows, Indian-fighter and soldier of the American Revolution.

**Job in Drug Store**

Young Dows went to work in his brother Amos' drug store in Lowell. Lemonade was the summer favorite in those days, with carbonated drinks just becoming known. Ice for these had to be cut by hand and young Dows heartily disliked the task, so he tried putting together a combination of ice cutter, sirup, and cream cooler.

In this way he evolved the first soda fountain in 1858—a marble box with one draught tube in front, eight sirup cocks, and an American eagle on each with the name of the sirup above it. A crank wheel on the outside turned the knives within. Chipped ice dropped into a tumbler placed to catch it. A spring released the cream. Sirup was added, and finally the soda water. Soda draft tubes provided with nozzles of rubber released the gas in the water, thus giving it a tang it had never had before.

In a pamphlet he issued, Mr. Dows warned unscrupulous persons not to copy his fountain or defame it to others. "We must caution all persons from using any generator infringing upon our patent as we shall hold them responsible," he said.

"It will be noticed that those who condemn my apparatus are persons engaged in the manufacture of soda apparatus, themselves," he asserted.

**Lowell First**

However, Mr. Dows neglected to patent his fountain and it was not until 1861 that he applied to Washington. The first fountain made under this patent was set up in his brother's store in Lowell.

The call for his marble box grew more and more insistent, and the exasperation of the trade at Mr. Dows' monopoly of his own invention became so keen that he felt himself almost forced into manufacturing.

Renting a loft on LaGrange Street, Boston, he started in. Drug stores equipped with the Dows Fountain increased their profits five times over. Mr. Dows was so deluged with orders from all over the country that he was never able to fill them.

He was continually making improvements and changes in his fountain. A door opened in the back now. The apparatus grew taller and more and more ornate. And the fountains were given fancy names.

"The Imperial," seems to have been one of the most imposing numbers. It could be had with 10 sirup cocks, or even 20. Marble, a pedestal supporting a Parisian statuette, a bouquet holder in each corner, and three heavy bronze Grecian heads, made up this magnificent piece. Price $1,000. Double $1,250.

**Other Models**

"The Temple of Beauty," with dome tower, belfry and bell, gas burners, and reflectors sold for $850. There was also "The Polar" of elegant Knoxville and Italian marble with a bronze medallion of Juno with water jet at $700.

Also "The Druggist's Favorite," "The Cascade," "The Naiad Queen," and many others. A fortune flowed out of these fountains.

By this time Mr. Dows left America to introduce his invention abroad. He exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1867 and was there awarded a medal. Wherever his fountain was shown it won a medal or two. Mr. Dows had six fountains on the grounds. Their sales were a thousand dollars a day or more.

Today Gustavus Dows is almost forgotten. But, what would America do without his soda fountain?

# Citations for Heroism Won By Two Massachusetts Men

**War Activities in New England**

Citations for heroism have been awarded to two Massachusetts men and a Maryland Naval Commander, the First Naval District has announced.

Coxswain James A. Benfield, U. S. N., of Roxbury, has received the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for rescuing a comrade who fell between a vessel and a dock at East Boston in April, 1942.

The Silver Star Medal has been awarded to Lieut. (jg) Wilbur E. Quint, U. S. N. R., of Lowell, Mass., for his work in rescuing survivors of the U. S. S. Barton which was torpedoed and sunk in action against the Japanese Navy off Guadalcanal on the night of Nov. 12-13, 1942.

Commander Edmund B. Taylor, U. S. N., of Wardour, Md., whose wife lives in Winchester, Mass., received the Navy Cross for his "gallant leadership and courageous conduct under fire" as commanding officer of the U. S. S. Duncan during action against Japanese Naval forces off Savo Island in October, 1942.

### Music to the Front

American fighting men in Alaska and the Aleutians will have music to entertain them in their lonely hours, Mrs. Guy Patterson Gannett, President of the National Federation of Music Clubs, has announced.

Mrs. Gannett, who recently visited Federated Music Clubs in 11 Western States, including Oregon and Washington, said that $1,000 of the Federation's War Service Funds would be made available at once for a circulating library of phonograph records and machines.

### A Hero Among Heroes

A real fighting man who won more than a dozen medals and awards in World War I, including three citations for gallantry in action the night before the armistice was signed, is ready for action in World War II.

He is Sergeant Gabriel Celetta of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is training at Camp Edwards with an anti-aircraft unit. He holds a silver star metal with three stars, two purple heart awards, the Croix de Guerra, Victory Medal with five stars, German occupation award, Mexican Campaign Medal, and Verdun, Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel medals.

### Vet's Compensation

The Boston Branch of the United States Veteran's Bureau has received claims for compensation from more than 2,000 Massachusetts men who have been discharged from the armed services since selective service became effective in September, Frederick J. Shea, Chief Adjudication Officer, has announced. He said most of the applications came from men discharged since Pearl Harbor.

### Army Navy E Award

Award of the Army-Navy E for excellence in production of essential war materials will be made to the Worcester Pressed Steel Company tomorrow afternoon. Ceremonies will be held at the plant, 100 Barber Avenue, at 5:30 p. m.

### Sun Glass Shipment

The largest single shipment of sun glasses ever made — 180,000 pairs—part of an army order for several million pairs of glasses has been sent by rail to a quartermaster corps depot, the American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass., announced today.

The consignment, consisting of 900 cases, filled an entire box car. The goggles are fitted with special glass lenses which reduce the sun's glare and absorb invisible ultraviolet and infra-red rays. The frames were made of plastic materials.

### Waacs Promoted

Six New England girls were among the 383 members of the 4th WAAC Training Center at Fort Devens appointed as noncommissioned officers in the first mass promotion of its kind, it was announced yesterday. Young women from 36 States won their chevrons.

The New England girls were: Alice S. Balchunas, Turners Falls, Mass., Junior Leader; Ruth E. Monnemy, Leominster, Mass., Auxiliary First Class; Marion S. LaRose, Hartford, Technician Fifth Grade; Eleaner Black, Hartford, Junior Leader; Elizabeth G. Stowers, Danbury, and Charlotte E. Gongo, Fairfield, both Auxiliary First Class.

## *Ration Dates For Consumers*

**Meats, Butter, etc.**—June 30—Red "J," "K," "L," "M" and "N" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk expire on this date. All expire June 30.

**Canned Goods**—July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

**Sugar**—Today—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

**Coffee**—June 30—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires on this date.

**Gasoline**—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

**Fuel Oil**—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

**Tires**—June 30—Second tire inspection for B-book holders must be completed by this date. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

**Automobile Use Stamp**—July 1—Last day to purchase $5 stamp.

**Shoes**—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

## 6 New Englanders Missing in Action

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The War Department today announced the names of 156 United States soldiers, including six New Englanders, reported as missing in action.

The New Englanders, and next of kin:

### European Area

**Massachusetts**

O'Brien, First Lieut. William J.—John W. O'Brien, father, Northampton.

**New Hampshire**

Prescott, Staff Sergeant Paul H.—W. E. Prescott, father, Antrim.

### Latin American Area

**Massachusetts**

Ehrhardt, First Lieut. Theodore H.—Mrs. Dorothy H. Ehrhardt, wife, Bridgewater.

### North African Area

**Massachusetts**

De Wit, Private First Class Burr—Miss Helen Reedy, half sister, West Chelmsford.

### Pacific Area

**Connecticut**

Schneider, Staff Sergeant Anthony J.—Mrs. Sophie S. Greene, sister, Norwalk.

# Roosevelt Sets Full War Duty To Governors

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a message to the Governors' Conference, said today that the time of the Conference "is critical in that everything that we have developed, everything that we believe and cherish, is threatened as never before."

Mr. Roosevelt's message, dated June 11, was addressed to Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, Chairman of the conference. The text follows:

"My dear Governor:

"Within a few days now the Governors of the States of our Union will hold their thirty-fifth annual conference. The time is important because America, along with the other United Nations, is engaged in a world-wide struggle to determine whether the type of government which we have established and maintained here in the United States—a government dedicated to the welfare of all of the people—can continue to exist. The time is critical in that everything that we have developed, everything that we believe and cherish, is threatened as never before.

"The States understand this, and for more than two years they have been devoting their efforts and dedicating their resources to the defense program and the prosecution of the war. As never before in our history, federal, state and local governments have been coordinating their efforts and focusing their activities upon one all-important common objective—winning the war.

"I think we can take pride in the manner in which this great democratic people, operating through its regularly constituted public authorities have converted our governments for war just as industry has converted its plants, its factories, and its mills. We can have justifiable pride in what we have done so far, but only if such pride serves as a stimulant for the more arduous tasks that lie ahead—tasks to which we have put our hand, and tasks which we mean to see through.

"I congratulate you and the States that you represent for the job already done, and I look forward confidently to even closer co-operation and more effective operation as the nation, the states, and the localities—all composed of the same people—press on to victory."

## Hub Policewomen Begin Their Tour Of Duty at Night

Boston's ten new policewomen had their first patrol experience Saturday night.

Assigned in couples to various police stations within the city, the women went on their first tour of duty since the two weeks of intensive instruction that have followed their appointment to the Force.

They are all under temporary appointment for three months, and have been assigned to the job of remedying some of the more serious conditions of juvenile delinquency among girls.

Their first encounters with the 'teen-age girls who frequent Boston's street at night were, according to reports, somewhat discouraging.

## Boston's Potato Bin Is Filling Up

Sufficient potatoes for everyone—provided there is no hoarding—seemed assured today with the arrival in Boston of 52 carloads. Thirty-five of these came into South Boston, and 17 arrived at Charlestown.

According to John F. Linehan, Inspector in charge of the Food Division of the Boston Health Department, most of the potatoes were in good condition on arrival, only 5,000 pounds from one carload of South Carolina potatoes being condemned as unfit for use.

The Government has started releasing some of last season's Maine potatoes, and these, together with new potatoes from California, Arizona, and South Carolina made up the 52 carloads. Additional large shipments are scheduled to reach Boston tomorrow.

## Noontime Signals For Air Raids Begin

Air-raid signals sounded at noon today in Greater Boston and throughout the State, and will continue at the same time all week as the first step by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to eliminate public confusion about the signals.

During the tests, ordered by Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the committee's protection division, people will not have to seek shelter, but will be permitted to continue whatever they may be doing at the time.

## Speed Order Changed

In the 56th executive order issued under his emergency wartime powers, Governor Saltonstall today authorized motor vehicles used to test certain products essential to the war effort to exceed the mandatory 35-miles-an-hour speed limit established by an earlier order last September.

Test cars, which would be used for making experiments in rubber, oil, gasoline substitutes, and antifreeze solutions, would, however, be required to operate at a speed not greater than "is reasonable and proper under the particular circumstances, having regard for traffic and the use of the way and the safety of the public."

The order established definite requirements for the operators of such vehicles and specified other qualifications for making such tests.

# Governors Put Emphasis On Strong States

*Continued from Page 1*

the common cause. . . . But we have learned, especially by the experiences of two wars and a bitter economic depression that the way in which states' rights really are made secure is by making strong states themselves."

**Jobs in Private Industry**

This theme, underlying addresses at the opening session this morning, was unmistakable also in a special radio round-table program yesterday in which Governors O'Conor, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, John W. Bricker of Ohio, and J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina participated.

Governor Saltonstall emphasized the need for creation of jobs in private industry as the best guarantee of "our system of living."

"In the postwar program," urged Governor Bricker, conference host, "local government, which is close to the needs and desires of the people, should be strengthened. It should be charged with responsibility and held accountable for faithful performance of that responsibility."

Governor Broughton put the question precisely and vigorously when he said: "The States should come out of this war stronger and more vital than ever before. Only two things are essential to this: First, the States must insist upon restoration of those rights and privileges necessarily or arbitrarily taken from them during the emergency; second, with equal zeal the States, in their public service, must measure up to the challenge of the new day that will follow. . . . If they are not intelligently planning they will have only themselves to blame if Federal expansion shall continue in all its bureaucratic manifestations."

It can be said that the Conference leadership has preferred to avoid use of this occasion as a sounding board for blunt tirades against Federal practices. And it is held significant that the States' rights question should come up in positive rather than negative terms. It is notable also that there is absent any marked sectional emphasis. Governors from the North as well as the South, where States' rights is a traditional stand-by issue, joined in thrusting it from the outset into a dominant position on the Conference program.

**Diamond Shoe Sales Off**

NEW YORK—Sales of Diamond Shoe Co., including the A. S. Beck chain of shoe stores, for the month of May, 1943 amounted to $2,278,758, and compare with sales of $2,859,644 reported for the same month in 1942, a decrease of 20.3 per cent. For the first five months of 1943 sales aggregated $11,799,226, as compared with $12,312,482 reported for the same period in the previous year, a decrease of 4.2 per cent.

# U. S. Complacency Alarms Capital

By William H. Stringer
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 21—Government spokesmen are warning against a new and dangerous current of complacency and overconfidence seeping through the national structure and already borne out in production letups, strikes, and outbursts of Congressional irresponsibility.

Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, has warned anew against overconfidence. Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, expressed grave concern at a week-end press conference over the fact that Army production fell considerably below schedule in May. He attributed the decline largely to complacency and a feeling that the war is about won.

The victory in Tunisia, new successes against the U-boat, the growing air attack against Germany, rumors that the size of the Army may be reduced, have given easy optimists the impression that the day of urgency has passed. The unifying impact of military defeat is no longer present, it is observed.

**Greater Efforts Needed**

Warning against the mounting complacency, Government spokesmen stress that the time of greatest production effort is only now approaching. Both Mr. Nelson and his Executive Vice-Chairman, Charles E. Wilson, emphasize that the greatest output of weapons and material is required now to arm the forces for the invasion of Europe, to supply planes, bombs, and fuel for the growing "experiment" of bombing Germany out of the war, to equip Allies in distant corners of the globe.

Yet at the moment the nation finds itself dealing with a new coal strike and the House of Representatives, in a sudden revolt, has passed bills threatening to wreck the entire anti-inflation program.

Part of the letup in national morale, it is remarked by observers, is due to downright confusion on the home front, to inability to understand the issues and arguments in the battle against inflation. Newsmen in the Capital find themselves questioned time and again by intelligent persons who ask "What are subsidies? How do they work?" and "What's all this about grade labeling?"

**Government Blamed**

Part of the blame for this lack of knowledge is placed on the Government for its continuing failure to make its purposes and its rationing program clear to the public. The only general Office of War Information report on the inflation battle, "Battle Stations for All," was sparsely circulated and then was strangely denounced by political opponents as telling only the Administration's side of the picture.

Stressing the overconfidence stemming from military victory, Mr. Patterson showed that production in May of material for the Army ground forces, which was scheduled to rise 2 per cent from $1,553,000,000 in April to $1,582,000,000, actually declined 3½ per cent to $1,494,000,000. Only in the field of aircraft production was the picture encouraging. Data for the first 10 days of June indicated no marked improvement over May, he added.

"Failure to appreciate the gravity of our situation," Mr. Patterson declared, "is evidenced by the coal strike, the Akron strikes, and other stoppages in war and related industries, and by the tendency of certain manufacturers to devote too much time, thought, and energy to the design and development of competitive civilian nonessentials."

He said part of the overconfidence could be attributed to rumors of vast quantities of Army supplies being stored up beyond America's ability to transport them overseas, and to the mistaken belief that raw material soon would be available for the reconversion of many war facilities to the production of nonessential civilian goods.

**Most Critical Period**

"This is the most critical period in military supply," he added. "Too little and too late now will cost hundreds of thousands of lives tomorrow."

The Undersecretary of War said lack of critical equipment would mean that troops in training would have to be deprived of weapons and mechanisms to supply troops being shipped overseas. Simultaneously, the success of aerial bombing and the antisubmarine warfare means that more shipping for the transport of munitions will be available. Mr. Patterson said the Army schedule called for a continuous rate of increase throughout 1943.

# India Cautiously Hopeful At Appointment of Wavell

By C. K. Cumming
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW DELHI, India, June 21—The unexpected appointment of Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell to succeed Lord Linlithgow as Viceroy has on the whole been received well in India, where the new Viceroy is regarded with general respect.

Field Marshal Wavell's past aloofness from politics constitutes some advantage. Those who attach great importance to the continuity policy believe that will be assured by his intimate knowledge of men and conditions in this country, while those who would welcome fresh departures in some directions feel such possibilities are by no means ruled out.

The appointment of Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, who acquired considerable popularity with the Indians during his previous short tenure of office as Commander in Chief, seems very generally welcomed.

The main features of Indian press comment are surprise, a desire to suspend judgment, with tendency to good will, and a certain degree of cautious optimism.

The departure from precedent involved in the appointment of a distinguished soldier as Viceroy has not given rise to so much talk about a possible military dictatorship as might have been expected, largely, no doubt, because Field Marshal Wavell is well known here.

On the other hand, the Hindustan Times, edited by Devadas Gandhi, through an editorial headed "Status Quo," inclines to the hopeful side concluding, "Indeed, if the Field Marshal could decide to approach the political problem of this Country with a fresh and open mind, and if he will take counsel with his Commander in Chief, who has already earned a good reputation in this country, the two Generals may yet retrieve a position which has been all but lost through the short-sightedness of British party leaders."

Those commentators are probably right, however, who find the significance of appointment not in the political, but in the military, sphere and deriving from the importance of insuring that India shall pull its full weight in the war effort of the United Nations.

This opinion is expressed by the Nationalist paper Amrits Bazar Patrika, which says that the appointment is an intimation that the whole civil authority must be mobilized to meet war requirements.

It continues, "this may have been called for by the purely military aspects of the issue, but the success of Mr. Churchcill's bold experiment will largely depend on Field Marshal Wavell's capacity to co-ordinate the military requirements with the psychological drive of the people."

Of paramount importance in term of the Viceroy designate will come the war Next will be the problems of demobilization and resettlement of soldiers who will, it is hoped in many quarters, play a great part in postwar reconstruction.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These FOUR FREEDOMS are America's most precious possessions. They will be preserved through the combined efforts of our Commander-in-Chief and his staff, the men in our armed forces and the people on the home front who are furnishing our fighting men with munitions of war through the purchase of War Bonds.

The people of Boston are cordially invited to attend the exhibition of Norman Rockwell's famous original paintings, depicting the FOUR FREEDOMS, at William Filene's Sons Company, 8th Floor, Summer, Washington, Franklin and Hawley Streets. These magnificent paintings will be on display from June 21 through June 26, under the sponsorship of the United States Treasury Department, the Saturday Evening Post and William Filene's Sons Company.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION

# New England Hails Roll-Back In Prices of Meat Products

*Continued from Page 1*

sidy program would mean increases in meat and butter prices, at least to the levels which existed before the roll-back."

Meantime, the entire meat industry has voiced its opposition to the subsidy program, and, in addition, the powerful farm bloc is behind the move to prevent further subsidy payments.

Many butchers and slaughterers, criticizing OPA ceilings at this time, brand the move as a "gesture" that is bound to confuse the already critical meat situation.

Little high-grade meat is left for public distribution, it is pointed out, because of the heavy buying of the Army, Navy, and Lend-Lease authorities of the choicer cuts, particularly beef. As a result, large quantities of frankfurters, bologna, head cheese, and other processed meats have been thrown onto the market.

Meantime—if housewives and their shopper husbands can find any meat in the markets—top quality steaks, such as porterhouse, T-bone, and club, have been reduced from 66 to 55 cents a pound. Boneless steak has been cut from 52 to 47 cents, and rib roasts were selling at 35 cents, instead of 40.

Lamb loins, formerly 70 cents a pound have been cut to 64 cents, and leg roasts have been reduced from 47 to 44 cents a pound. Veal roasts, once bringing 57 cents for top quality, are now 51 cents a pound.

Hamburger, officially designated as ground meat, may not be ground in advance. Ground meat may not be sold at a price higher than it would be sold unground, and it must be ground in the presence of the customer.

Similarly, cube steak must be prepared in sight of the customer, after he has purchased it.

## Priorities Rating Official Resigns

Thomas Pierrepont Hazard of Peace Dale, R. I., and Cambridge, Mass., has resigned as chief of the priorities rating and issuance section of the New England Regional Office, War Production Board, to accept a commission as a major in the United States Army Specialist Reserve, it was announced today by Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., regional WPB director.

A veteran of the last war, in which he served in the 14th U. S. Cavalry, Mr. Hazard has been ordered to report June 26 for special training and eventual overseas duty in military government in the department of the Provost Marshal General. He is succeeded in his WPB post by Earle R. Gabeler of Wellesley, former regional chief of the war agency's fuel conservation section.

## 6 Bay State Soldiers Among 115 Casualties

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Six Massachusetts men were listed among 115 United States soldiers killed in action, the War Department announced today.

The announcement includes casualties in the European, Middle East, North African, Pacific, and Southwest Pacific areas.

The Massachusetts men are:

### North African Area

**Massachusetts**

Haskell, Private Raymond S.—Mrs. Ruth Haskell, mother, Salem.

Retalis, Private John A.—Mrs. Martha Retalis, other, Brockton.

Sammarco, Private Frederick—Charles Sammarco, father, Lynn.

### Southwest Pacific Area

**Massachusetts**

Bond, Private James H.—Mrs. Beatrice E. Bond, mother, Cambridge.

Dyer, Second Lieut. John D.—Mrs. Mary M. Dyer, mother, Lawrence.

Bassi, Sergeant Louis R.—Louis Bassi, father, Kingston.

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## Sabotage Label Urged for Strikes

War Parents of America, with headquarters at Lexington, Mass., have placed themselves on record as favoring anti-strike legislation in time of war, to put strikes and production stoppage "in the class of sabotage."

Their resolution further comes out in favor of legislation which "will impose the penalty as of treason on all persons or groups who use the method of strike or walk-out to ask for reforms in labor or production, regardless of the merit of their case, during this emergency;

"And that the President use at once to the fullest extent his present war powers to convict and punish as sabotage or treason all such strikes."

War Parents of America is an organization of men and women whose sons and daughters are or have been in the armed forces of the United States.

## Oil Ration Slips Improperly Filled

Applicants for oil rations for this coming winter are not filling out applications properly, according to E. Graham Bates, New England regional rationing officer of the Office of Price Administration.

They are failing to affix their signature to the form, the space for which is directly below Item 4, Mr. Bates points out.

"Even if a consumer feels he cannot fill out the honor statement accepting less gallonage than last year," he says, "the consumer's signature directly below this question is necessary."

## Army-Navy Y.M.C.A.. Pick Program Chief

The Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. in Charlestown has announced the appointment of Norman R. Farnum as Program Director. He takes up his duties July 1.

The new director has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work for 22 years. For the past year and a half he has been doing program work for the U. S. O. At the Charlestown "Y" Mr. Farnum will be in a position to direct the leisure time activities of some 65,000 servicemen who use the Y. M. C. A. every year.

## Prison Casualties

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The names of five New Englanders were among those of more than 300 American soldiers who have passed on in prison camps since the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, the War Department announced today.

Notification came to the War Department by message through the International Red Cross from Japan.

New Englanders who are stated to have passed on of natural causes include:

### Asiatic Area

**New Hampshire**

St. Laurent, Private Joseph N.—Edmond St. Laurent, father, Epping.

**Vermont**

Fletcher, Private First Class Garth H.—Homer B. Fletcher, father, Enosburg Fals.

### Philippine Islands

**Maine**

Binford, Private First Class Lawrence E.—Mrs. Viola Libby, mother, Fryeburg.

Thurlow, Private Ivan W.—Otto Thurlow, father, Lee.

**Massachusetts**

Weiner, Private First Class Manuel J.—Mrs. Sadie Weiner, Chelsea.

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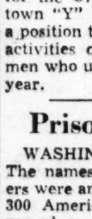

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Issued by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — Effective June 21, 1943 — OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION — Zone 9 North

# RETAIL CEILING PRICES FOR BEEF, VEAL, LAMB AND MUTTON

FRESH CURED FROZEN

For Stores in Classes 1 and 2, as Provided in Maximum Price Regulation 336

### BEEF

| | GRADES: AA or Choice | A or Good | B or Commercial | C or Utility | D or Canners & Cutters |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents per Pound | | | | |
| **STEAKS:** | | | | | |
| Porterhouse | 55 | 51 | 44 | 37 | 33 |
| T-Bone | 55 | 51 | 44 | 37 | 33 |
| Club | 55 | 51 | 44 | 37 | 33 |
| Rib 10" cut | 55 | 53 | 51 | 37 | 33 |
| Rib 7" cut | 39 | 36 | 34 | 29 | 25 |
| Sirloin | 46 | 44 | 36 | 31 | 27 |
| Pin Bone | 46 | 44 | 36 | 31 | 27 |
| Sirloin (boneless) | 57 | 54 | 44 | 38 | 34 |
| Round (bone-in) (full cut) | 45 | 43 | 37 | 31 | 27 |
| Round (boneless) (top & bottom) | 47 | 44 | 39 | 33 | 29 |
| Round Tip | 47 | 44 | 39 | 33 | 29 |
| Chuck Blade (bone-in) | 32 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 21 |
| Chuck Arm (bone-in) | 32 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 21 |
| Flank | 48 | 46 | 40 | 60 | 36 |
| **ROASTS:** | | | | | |
| Rib standing (chine bone-in 10") | 35 | 33 | 31 | 27 | 23 |
| Rib standing (chine bone-in 7") | 39 | 36 | 34 | 29 | 25 |
| Round Tip | 47 | 44 | 39 | 33 | 29 |
| Rump (bone-in) | 30 | 28 | 24 | 21 | 17 |
| Rump (boneless) | 47 | 44 | 39 | 33 | 29 |
| Chuck blade pot roast | 32 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 21 |
| Chuck arm pot roast | 32 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 21 |
| Chuck or shoulder (boneless) | 41 | 38 | 34 | 32 | 28 |
| English cut | 32 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 21 |
| **STEW AND OTHER CUTS:** | | | | | |
| Short ribs | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 16 |
| Plate (bone-in) (fresh & cured) | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 17 |
| Plate (boneless) (fresh & cured) | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 21 |
| Brisket (bone-in) (fresh & cured) | 27 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 20 |
| Brisket (boneless) (fresh & cured) | 35 | 35 | 30 | 30 | 26 |
| Flank meat | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Neck (bone-in) | 27 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 20 |
| Neck (boneless) | 34 | 32 | 29 | 26 | 22 |
| Heel of round (boneless) | 34 | 32 | 28 | 24 | 20 |
| Shank (bone-in) (hind & fore) | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 16 |
| Shank (boneless) (hind & fore) | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 24 |
| Soup bone | 03 | 03 | 03 | 03 | 03 |
| Suet | 05 | 05 | 05 | 05 | 05 |
| **GROUND BEEF:** | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| **RETAIL PRICES of WHOLESALE CUTS:** | | | | | |
| Round beef—whole | 27 | 25 | 22 | 19 | 15 |
| Sirloin beef—whole | 32 | 31 | 25 | 21 | 17 |
| Short loin beef—whole | 38 | 36 | 31 | 26 | 22 |
| Flank beef—whole | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 12 |
| Rib beef—whole | 29 | 27 | 25 | 22 | 18 |
| Regular chuck | 24 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 14 |
| Short plate | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 12 |
| Brisket | 20 | 20 | 17 | 17 | 13 |
| Shank | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 11 |

### VEAL

| | GRADES: AA or Choice | A or Good | B or Commercial | C or Utility | D or Cull |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents per Pound | | | | |
| **STEAKS AND CHOPS:** | | | | | |
| Loin chops | 63 | 63 | 59 | 54 | 50 |
| Rib chops | 63 | 61 | 59 | 54 | 50 |
| Shoulder chops (arm and blade) | 53 | 50 | 48 | 43 | 40 |
| Round Steaks (cutlets) | 60 | 56 | 54 | 49 | 45 |
| Sirloin steaks or chops | 60 | 58 | 54 | 50 | 45 |
| **ROASTS:** | | | | | |
| Rump and sirloin (bone-in) | 57 | 54 | 51 | 47 | 43 |
| Rump and sirloin (boneless) | 62 | 60 | 54 | 49 | 45 |
| Leg | 57 | 54 | 51 | 47 | 43 |
| Leg—Rump—Off | 57 | 54 | 51 | 47 | 43 |
| Leg—Shank—Half | 57 | 54 | 51 | 47 | 43 |
| Leg—Rump—Half | 57 | 54 | 51 | 47 | 43 |
| Loin | 63 | 60 | 54 | 49 | 45 |
| Rib | 62 | 60 | 58 | 53 | 48 |
| Blade and arm | 50 | 48 | 47 | 43 | 39 |
| Round | 58 | 56 | 54 | 49 | 45 |
| Shoulder (bone-in) (square cut) | 50 | 48 | 47 | 43 | 39 |
| Shoulder (boneless) (square cut) | 58 | 57 | 54 | 49 | 45 |
| Boneless Veal Leg or Round | — | — | — | — | — |
| Boneless Veal Sirloin or Strip | — | — | — | — | — |
| Veal Tenderloin | — | — | — | — | — |
| Boneless Veal regular rib roll | — | — | — | — | — |
| Boneless Veal Shoulder Clod | — | — | — | — | — |
| Boned, rolled, and tied veal roll | — | — | — | — | — |
| **STEWS AND OTHER CUTS:** | | | | | |
| Breast (bone-in) | 23 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 15 |
| Breast (boneless) | 32 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 21 |
| Flank meat | 32 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 21 |
| Neck (bone-in) | 23 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 15 |
| Neck (boneless) | 32 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 21 |
| Shank (bone-in) (hind and fore) | 23 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 15 |
| Shank and heel meat (boneless) | 32 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 21 |
| Ground veal patties | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Neck bones | | | | | 09 |
| **KIDNEYS:** | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| **RETAIL PRICES of WHOLESALE CUTS:** | | | | | |
| Hindquarters | 29 | 27 | 24 | 21 | 19 |
| Forequarters | 23 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 16 |

### LAMB & MUTTON

| | LAMB GRADES: A or Choice | A or Good | B or Commercial | C or Utility | MUTTON GRADES: A or Choice, Good, Commercial | M or Commercial | B or Utility and Cull |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents per Pound | | | | | | |
| **STEAKS AND CHOPS:** | | | | | | | |
| Loin chops | 64 | 60 | 55 | 49 | 35 | 32 | 30 |
| Rib chops | 51 | 48 | 44 | 40 | 24 | 21 | 18 |
| Leg or sirloin chops | 51 | 48 | 44 | 40 | 24 | 21 | 18 |
| Shoulder chops, blade or arm chops | 44 | 42 | 39 | 35 | 21 | 18 | 16 |
| **ROASTS:** | | | | | | | |
| Leg (whole, half or short cut) | 44 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 25 | 23 | 21 |
| Sirloin roast (bone-in) | 51 | 48 | 44 | 40 | 24 | 21 | 18 |
| Yoke rattle or triangle (bone-in) | 30 | 28 | 24 | 20 | 15 | 14 | 12 |
| Yoke rattle or triangle (boneless) | 45 | 43 | 39 | 35 | 21 | 19 | 17 |
| Chuck or shoulder, square cut (bone-in) | 38 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 19 | 18 | 15 |
| Chuck or shoulder, cross cut (bone-in) | 31 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 16 | 14 | 13 |
| Loin | 64 | 60 | 55 | 49 | 35 | 32 | 30 |
| Rib | 51 | 48 | 44 | 40 | 24 | 21 | 18 |
| Boneless lamb shoulder roll | | | | 39 | | | 39 |
| **STEWS AND OTHER CUTS:** | | | | | | | |
| Breast & flank | 23 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 09 |
| Neck (bone-in) | 23 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 09 |
| Neck (boneless) | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Shank (bone-in) | 23 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 09 |
| Patties (ground meat) | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Neck bones | | | | | | | |
| **KIDNEYS:** | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| **RETAIL PRICES of WHOLESALE CUTS:** | | | | | | | |
| Leg | 35 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 21 | 20 | 18 |
| Loin | 36 | 32 | 27 | 23 | 18 | 16 | 14 |
| Hotel rack | 39 | 36 | 31 | 26 | 19 | 17 | 15 |
| Yoke | 23 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 12 | 11 | 09 |

### VARIETY MEATS

| BEEF | | VEAL | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blood | 14 | Lips | 14 |
| Brains | 17 | Livers—Type A | 40 |
| Caul fat | 20 | Livers—Type B | 33 |
| Cheek meat | 20 | Lungs | 09 |
| Cheek meat trimmings | 17 | Melts | 09 |
| Diaphragm meat | 21 | Oxtail split joints | 24 |
| Fries | 14 | Palates | 09 |
| Gullet weasand meat | 21 | Sweetbreads—Type A | 42 |
| Head meat | 24 | Sweetbreads—Type B | 22 |
| Hearts—Type B | 23 | Tails under ¾ lb. | 17 |
| Hearts trimmings | 14 | Tails ¾ lb. and up | 21 |
| Kidneys | 21 | Tongues—Type A | 38 |
| Lips | 14 | Tongues—A, cured | 42 |
| Livers—Type A | 40 | Tongues A, smoked | 53 |
| Livers—Type B | 33 | Tongues canner | 29 |
| Lungs | 09 | Tongues canner cured | 36 |
| Melts | 09 | Tongue meat | 21 |
| Oxtail split joints | 24 | Tripe scalded (bellies) | 13 |
| Palates | 09 | Tripe cooked | 17 |
| Sweetbreads—Type A | 42 | Tripe honeycomb | 24 |
| Sweetbreads—Type B | 22 | Udders | 09 |
| Tails under ¾ lb. | 17 | Vinegar pickled and cooked beef tripe, regular | 28 |
| Tails ¾ lb. and up | 21 | Vinegar pickled and cooked beef tripe, honeycomb | 32 |
| Tongues—Type A | 38 | | |
| Tongues—A, cured | 42 | | |
| Tongues A, smoked | 53 | | |
| Tongues canner | 29 | | |
| Tongues canner cured | 36 | | |
| Tongue meat | 21 | | |
| Tripe scalded (bellies) | 13 | | |
| Tripe cooked | 17 | | |
| Udders | 09 | | |
| Vinegar pickled and cooked beef tripe, regular | 28 | | |
| Vinegar pickled and cooked beef tripe, honeycomb | 32 | | |

| VEAL | | LAMB AND MUTTON | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brains | 22 | Heart Type B | 23 |
| Cheek meat | 24 | Heart trimmings | 14 |
| Diaphragm meat | 21 | Lips | 14 |
| Feet | 20 | Livers Type A | 82 |
| Fries | 43 | Livers Type B | 65 |
| Gullet weasand meat | 21 | Lungs | 09 |
| Head skinned | 17 | Melts | 09 |
| Head Meat | 36 | Plucks | 46 |
| Heart Type B | 23 | Sweetbread Type A | 68 |
| Heart trimmings | 14 | Pairs under 6 oz. | 65 |
| Lips | 14 | Pairs 6—12 oz. | 73 |
| Livers Type A | 82 | Pairs over 12 oz. | 82 |
| Livers Type B | 65 | Tails under 3¼lb. | 17 |
| Lungs | 09 | Tails ¾ lb. and up | 21 |
| Melts | 09 | Tongues—Type A | 32 |
| Plucks | 46 | Tongues canner | 24 |
| Sweetbread Type A | 68 | Tongue meat | 21 |
| Pairs under 6 oz. | 65 | Tripe scalded (bellies) | 11 |
| Pairs 6—12 oz. | 73 | Tripe cooked | 17 |
| Pairs over 12 oz. | 82 | | |
| Tails under ¾lb. | 17 | | |
| Tails ¾ lb. and up | 21 | | |
| Tongues—Type A | 32 | | |
| Tongues canner | 24 | | |
| Tongue meat | 21 | | |
| Tripe scalded (bellies) | 11 | | |
| Tripe cooked | 17 | | |

| LAMB AND MUTTON | |
|---|---|
| Brains | 22 |
| Cheek meat | 20 |
| Diaphragm meat | 18 |
| Fries | 47 |
| Gullet weasand meat | 18 |
| Head skinned | 15 |
| Head meat | 18 |
| Heart—Type B | 23 |
| Livers—Type A Lamb | 35 |
| Livers—Type B Sheep | 30 |
| Lungs | 09 |
| Melts | 09 |
| Plucks | 24 |
| Sweetbreads Type A | 45 |
| Tongues Type A | 27 |
| Tripe scalded (bellies) | 09 |
| Tripe, cooked | 15 |

**EVERY RETAIL STORE IN CLASS 1 AND CLASS 2 MUST DISPLAY THIS LIST IN A PROMINENT PLACE**

Office of Price Administration

### NOTES

**The above prices are subject to the conditions contained in Notes 1 to 3, inclusive.**

**Note 1.—Ground Meat.**

(a) The retailer must not sell any ground meat unless it is ground beef, ground veal or ground lamb as defined in Section 21 of the beef, veal, lamb, and mutton retail regulation, and he must not sell such ground meat at prices higher than those listed above.

(b) If a customer buys any retail cut of meat and wants it ground, the retailer may grind that cut of meat for the customer, only if the grinding is done in a manner so that the customer can observe it. No addition may be charged the customer for the grinding.

(c) The retailer shall not have in his store or cooler any ground meat except ground beef, ground veal, or ground lamb, or meat which has been bought by a customer and ground at the customer's request and which is wrapped and marked with that customer's name.

**Note 2.—Cube Steak.**

The retailer must not sell any cubed steaks which have been cubed in advance of an order. If a customer buys any retail cut of meat and wants it cubed, the retailer may cube that cut of meat for the customer, only if the cubing is done in a manner so that the customer can observe it and no addition is charged the customer for the cubing.

**Note 3.—Yearling Lamb.**

The ceiling prices for yearling lamb cuts of the different grades are lower than the above ceiling prices for lamb. The retailer must not sell retail yearling lamb cuts of choice grade at a higher price than the ceiling price for the corresponding retail lamb cut of good grade; he must not sell retail yearling lamb cuts of good grade at a higher price than the ceiling price for the corresponding retail lamb cut of commercial grade; and, he must not sell retail yearling lamb cuts of commercial, utility and cull grades at a higher price than the ceiling price for the corresponding retail lamb cut of utility grade.

Issued by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — Effective June 21, 1943 — OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION — Zone 9 North — Processed Pork Cuts, Effective July 5, 1943 (All Cured and Smoked Items)

# RETAIL CEILING PRICES FOR PORK CUTS

For Stores in Classes 1 and 2, as Provided in Maximum Price Regulation 336

| | Whole | Shank Half | Round Half | Slices |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents per Pound | | | |
| **SMOKED HAM:** | | | | |
| Regular bone-in | 34 | 32 | 33 | 45 |
| Regular boneless | 37 | 37 | 37 | 50 |
| Regular boneless and fatted | 44 | 44 | 44 | 59 |
| Skinned bone-in | 36 | 34 | 36 | 52 |
| Skinned boneless | 40 | 40 | 40 | 54 |
| Skinless, boneless and fatted | 47 | 47 | 47 | 63 |
| **READY-TO-EAT HAMS:** | | | | |
| Regular bone-in | 37 | 35 | 36 | 52 |
| Regular boneless | 41 | 41 | 41 | 55 |
| Regular boneless and fatted | 48 | 48 | 48 | 64 |
| Skinned bone-in | 40 | 38 | 39 | 57 |
| Skinned boneless | 44 | 44 | 44 | 59 |
| Skinless, boneless and fatted | 52 | 52 | 52 | 69 |
| **FRESH HAM:** | | | | |
| Regular bone-in | 34 | 33 | 35 | 38 |
| Regular boneless | 37 | 37 | 38 | 42 |
| Regular boneless and fatted | 44 | 43 | 45 | 49 |
| Skinned bone-in | 37 | 36 | 38 | 41 |
| Skinned boneless | 41 | 40 | 42 | 46 |
| Skinless, boneless and fatted | 47 | 46 | 48 | 53 |

| | Whole | Shank Half | Round Half | Slices |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents per Pound | | | |
| **SMOKED PICNICS:** | | | | |
| Bone-in | 32 | 30 | 31 | 45 |
| Boneless | 36 | 33 | 35 | 50 |
| Boneless and fatted | 42 | 40 | 42 | 60 |
| **FRESH PICNICS (Fresh, Frozen or Cured):** | | | | |
| Bone-in | 32 | 31 | 32 | 36 |
| Boneless | 35 | 35 | 36 | 40 |
| Boneless and fatted | 41 | 40 | 42 | 46 |
| **READY-TO-EAT PICNICS:** | | | | |
| Bone-in | 35 | 33 | 34 | 49 |
| Boneless | 39 | 37 | 38 | 54 |
| Boneless and fatted | 46 | 44 | 46 | 64 |
| **PORK LOINS:** | Whole | Rib End | Loin End | Center Cut |
| Fresh or frozen | 35 | 32 | 35 | 39 |
| Cured | 34 | 32 | 34 | 39 |
| Smoked | 40 | 37 | 40 | 45 |

| | Whole or Piece | Store Sliced |
|---|---|---|
| | Cents per Pound | |
| **BELLIES OR SLAB BACON:** | | |
| Fresh with rind | 28 | 31 |
| Fresh derined | 31 | 34 |
| Smoked with rind | 33 | 37 |
| Smoked derined | 36 | 41 |
| **BOSTON BUTTS:** | | |
| Fresh, frozen or cured | 37 | 42 |
| Smoked | 38 | 43 |
| Ready to eat | 40 | 45 |
| **BONELESS BUTTS:** | | |
| Fresh, frozen or cured | 43 | 49 |
| Smoked | 47 | 53 |
| Ready to eat | 52 | 58 |
| **BONELESS LOINS—(Canadian Bacon):** | | |
| Fresh, frozen or cured | 48 | 54 |
| Smoked | 57 | 64 |
| Ready to eat | 62 | 70 |
| **COOKED OR BOILED HAM & SHOULDER (Boneless and Fatted):** | | |
| Regular Ham | 51 | 72 |
| Skinless Ham | 55 | 78 |
| Skinless Picnics | 47 | 67 |
| Skinned Shoulder | 47 | |
| **COOKED OR BOILED AND SMOKED HAMS (Boneless and Fatted):** | | |
| Regular Ham | 53 | 75 |
| Skinless Ham | 57 | 80 |
| Skinless Picnics | 48 | 67 |
| **BAKED & BARBECUED HAM (Boneless and Fatted):** | | |
| Regular Ham | 57 | 80 |
| Skinless Ham | 60 | 85 |
| Skinless Picnics | 52 | 74 |
| Skinned Shoulder | 52 | 73 |
| **DRIED SPECIALTIES:** | | |
| Virginia Bacon | 45 | 51 |
| Virginia Sides | 41 | 46 |
| Virginia Jowls | 31 | 35 |
| Virginia Shoulder | 50 | 57 |
| Capicalli Butts | 62 | 69 |

| | Cents per lb. |
|---|---|
| **VIRGINIA TYPE HAMS:** | |
| Whole or Half | 60 |
| Sliced | 65 |
| **PROSCIUTTO HAMS:** | |
| Whole or half | 51 |
| Sliced bone-in | 55 |
| Sliced boneless and fatted | 1.00 |
| **PORK SHOULDERS (Fresh, Frozen or Cured, Whole Only):** | |
| Skinned bone-in | 34 |
| Skinned boneless | 38 |
| Skinned boneless and fatted | 42 |
| Regular | 32 |
| Rough Neck bone-in | 31 |
| Rough Neck boneless | 31 |
| **PORK SHOULDERS (Smoked, Whole Only):** | |
| Skinned bone-in | 34 |
| Skinned boneless | 38 |
| Skinned boneless and fatted | 43 |
| Regular | 32 |
| Rough Neck bone-in | 31 |
| Rough Neck boneless | 31 |
| **PORK SHOULDER (Cooked):** | |
| Skinned bone-in | 38 |
| Skinned boneless | 41 |
| **BRISKETS (Whole):** | |
| Fresh or frozen | 21 |
| Cured | 21 |
| Smoked | 27 |
| **FAT BACK (Whole or Piece):** | |
| Fresh, cured or frozen | 20 |
| Smoked | 22 |
| **SLICED BACON (Derined, Smoked):** | |
| Standard Grade A | 42 |
| Standard Grade B | 38 |
| Standard Grade C | 34 |
| Sliced Jowl Butts | 27 |
| Sliced Regular Plates | 26 |
| Bacon End Slices | 24 |
| Sliced Canadian Bacon | 48 |
| **SPARE RIBS:** | |
| Fresh or frozen | 25 |
| Cured | 25 |
| Smoked | 33 |
| **BARBECUE SPARE RIBS (Brisket Boneless):** | |
| Fresh or frozen | 31 |
| Cured | 31 |
| Smoked | 37 |
| Barbecued | 43 |
| **HOCKS:** | |
| Fresh or frozen | 23 |
| Cured | 23 |
| Smoked | 26 |

| | Cents per lb. |
|---|---|
| **KNUCKLES:** | |
| Fresh or frozen | 18 |
| Cured | 18 |
| Smoked | 22 |
| **PIGS FEET (Long Cut):** | |
| Fresh or frozen | 12 |
| Vinegar pickled | 10 |
| **PIGS FEET (Short Cut):** | |
| Fresh or frozen | 10 |
| Vinegar pickled | 25 |
| **TAILS:** | |
| Fresh or frozen | 07 |
| Cured | 17 |
| Smoked | 21 |
| **NECK BONES:** | |
| Fresh, frozen or cured | 09 |
| Smoked | 12 |
| **BACON SKINS:** | |
| Fresh, frozen or cured | 10 |
| Smoked | 11 |
| **BLADE BUTTS:** | |
| Fresh, frozen or cured | 20 |
| Smoked | 22 |
| **BACK BONES:** | |
| Fresh, frozen or cured | 09 |
| **PORK TENDERLOINS:** | |
| Fresh, frozen or cured | 52 |
| **PORK TENDERLOIN TIPS:** | |
| Fresh, frozen or cured | 09 |
| **DRY SALT BELLIES:** | |
| Fresh, cured or frozen | 24 |
| Smoked | 27 |
| **PLATES AND JOWLS (Fresh, Frozen or Cured):** | |
| Clear plates | 18 |
| Regular plates | 19 |
| Jowl Butts | 18 |
| Square Jowl Butts | 20 |
| **PLATES AND JOWLS (Smoked):** | |
| Clear Plates | 20 |
| Regular Plates | 22 |
| Jowl Butts | 20 |
| Square Jowl Butts | 25 |
| **LOIN RIBS:** | |
| Fresh, frozen or cured | 26 |
| Cured | 26 |
| Smoked | 32 |
| **DRESSED HOGS (Whole, Half or Quarter):** | |
| Packer Style | 21.75 |
| Shipper Style | 20.75 |

**PRICE PER POUND**

Note 1. Deduction for oily pork cuts. The ceiling price for a pork cut which comes from an oily hog carcass is lower than the ceiling price listed above for that pork cut. The ceiling price is one cent a pound lower for all hams, fat back, and dressed hogs from oily hogs. The ceiling price is four cents a pound lower for all shoulders, shoulder cuts, pork loins, backs, and ribs taken from oily hogs. Note 2. Slices of processed picnics, and processed bone-in hams. Slices from processed picnics and processed bone-in hams shall be center slices only and shall not be more than 33 1/3% of the weight of the total picnic or bone-in ham.

Note 3. Slices of fresh picnics and hams. Slices from fresh picnics and hams shall be center slices only and shall not be more than 20% of the weight of the total picnic or ham.

Note 4. Center cut pork chops. Center cut pork chops shall be not more than 33 1/3% of the weight of the pork loin.

### VARIETY MEATS *

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brains | 23 | Heart—Type B | 22 | Cured Pork Items: | |
| Caul fat | 21 | Kidneys | 19 | Snouts | 24 |
| Cheek Meat | 32 | Leaf Lard—raw | 24 | Ears | 19 |
| Chitterlings | 18 | Lips | 22 | Lips | 17 |
| Crown meat | 16 | Livers—Type B | 09 | Heads (split, brains out) | 28 |
| Cutlets | 49 | Melts | 09 | | |
| Diaphragm meat | 21 | Snouts | 18 | **DRIED BEEF SLICED (Effective June 21, 1943)** | |
| Ears | 13 | Tongue—Type A | 32 | Bulk unpackaged | 06 |
| Gullet weasand meat | 21 | Tongue meat | 19 | ¼ lb. Cellophane | |
| Head skinned | 10 | Tripe scalded (Bellies) | 09 | per package | 20 |
| Head meat | 16 | Tripe—cooked | 15 | | |
| Head skins | 11 | | | | |

| SAUSAGES (Effective June 21, 1943) | Grades AA | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|
| Frankfurters, No. 1 casings | 43 | 38 | 33 |
| Frankfurters, No. 2 casings | 38 | 35 | 30 |
| Bologna, No. 1 casings | 36 | 32 | 27 |
| Bologna, No. 2 casings | 35 | 31 | 26 |
| Fresh sausage, No. 1 casings | 40 | 42 | 34 |
| Fresh sausage, No. 2 casings | 44 | 38 | 32 |
| Fresh sausage, No. 3 casings or cloth bags | 42 | 36 | 27 |
| Fresh sausage, bulk | 39 | 33 | 25 |
| Smoked sausage | 38 | 44 | 28 |

**EVERY RETAIL STORE IN CLASS 1 AND CLASS 2 MUST DISPLAY THIS LIST IN A PROMINENT PLACE**

* As Provided in MPR 399

Office of Price Administration

Issued by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — Effective June 21, 1943 — OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION — Zone 9 North — Processed Pork Cuts, Effective July 5, 1943 (All Cured and Smoked Items)

# RETAIL CEILING PRICES FOR PORK CUTS

For Stores in Classes 3 and 4, as Provided in Maximum Price Regulation 336

| | Whole | Shank Half | Round Half | Slices |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents per Pound | | | |
| **SMOKED HAM:** | | | | |
| Regular bone-in | 32 | 31 | 32 | 45 |
| Regular boneless | 36 | 36 | 36 | 48 |
| Regular boneless and fatted | 42 | 42 | 42 | 57 |
| Skinned bone-in | 35 | 35 | 34 | 49 |
| Skinned boneless | 39 | 39 | 39 | 52 |
| Skinless, boneless and fatted | 45 | 45 | 45 | 61 |
| **READY-TO-EAT HAMS:** | | | | |
| Regular bone-in | 35 | 34 | 35 | 50 |
| Regular boneless | 39 | 39 | 39 | 52 |
| Regular boneless and fatted | 46 | 46 | 46 | 62 |
| Skinned bone-in | 38 | 37 | 38 | 54 |
| Skinned boneless | 42 | 42 | 42 | 57 |
| Skinless, boneless and fatted | 49 | 49 | 49 | 66 |
| **FRESH HAM:** | | | | |
| Regular bone-in | 32 | 31 | 33 | 36 |
| Regular boneless | 35 | 34 | 37 | 40 |
| Regular boneless and fatted | 41 | 40 | 42 | 47 |
| Skinned bone-in | 35 | 34 | 35 | 39 |
| Skinned boneless | 39 | 38 | 40 | 44 |
| Skinless, boneless and fatted | 44 | 43 | 46 | 50 |

| | Whole | Shank Half | Round Half | Slices |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents per Pound | | | |
| **SMOKED PICNICS:** | | | | |
| Bone-in | 30 | 29 | 30 | 40 |
| Boneless | 34 | 33 | 35 | 46 |
| Boneless and fatted | 41 | 39 | 41 | 52 |
| **FRESH PICNICS (Fresh, Frozen or Cured):** | | | | |
| Bone-in | 30 | 29 | 30 | 36 |
| Boneless | 33 | 33 | 34 | 40 |
| Boneless and fatted | 39 | 38 | 40 | 46 |
| **READY-TO-EAT PICNICS:** | | | | |
| Bone-in | 33 | 31 | 33 | 46 |
| Boneless | 37 | 36 | 37 | 52 |
| Boneless and fatted | 45 | 43 | 44 | 60 |
| **PORK LOINS:** | Whole | Rib End | Loin End | Center Cut |
| Fresh or frozen | 33 | 30 | 33 | 39 |
| Cured | 32 | 30 | 32 | 39 |
| Smoked | 38 | 35 | 38 | 45 |

| | Whole or Piece | Store Sliced |
|---|---|---|
| | Cents per Pound | |
| **BELLIES OR SLAB BACON:** | | |
| Fresh with rind | 36 | 39 |
| Fresh derined | 39 | 33 |
| Smoked with rind | 32 | 35 |
| Smoked derined | 35 | 39 |
| **BOSTON BUTTS:** | | |
| Fresh, frozen or cured | 35 | 40 |
| Smoked | 36 | 41 |
| Ready to eat | 39 | 44 |
| **BONELESS BUTTS:** | | |
| Fresh, frozen or cured | 41 | 46 |
| Smoked | 45 | 51 |
| Ready to eat | 50 | 56 |
| **BONELESS LOINS—(Canadian Bacon):** | | |
| Fresh, frozen or cured | 46 | 52 |
| Smoked | 55 | 62 |
| Ready to eat | 60 | 67 |
| **COOKED OR BOILED HAM & SHOULDER (Boneless and Fatted):** | | |
| Regular Ham | 69 | 69 |
| Skinless Ham | 53 | 74 |
| Skinless

# Four Years in Chungking: Morale Still High in Capital

By Guenther Stein

*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHUNGKING, China, June 21—Four years to the day after my first arrival in Chungking in 1939, I went leisurely across the length and breadth of the City trying to be uninfluenced by my daily experience of China's steadily growing difficulties, but to make out with a fresh thought to what extent the outward appearance of Chungking and its people actually has changed during those four years. I was surprised how much Chungking has remained the same and how little the great economic and social problems that have been developing since the early stages of war are showing up outwardly in Chinese life.

First of all, I would not have been able to realize if it were not a fact I know to be correct that the population of this always overcrowded City has doubled during those four years. Even when one walks far into the countryside, which was once rustic and uninfluenced by the City but now is a loosely knit tremendous suburb with small bamboo and plaster buildings huddling between rice fields and climbing up steep hills, it is difficult to understand where the additional 400,000 persons are living.

Nor would I have been able to judge the magnitude of the air-raid damage Chungking suffered in 1940 and 1941 had I not been touring the City after most of the many devastating bombardments and fires, for most of the ruins have disappeared and the primitive new structures that have grown up in their place with façades that promise more than their interior keeps do not look so different from those of the Chungking of 1939, which were ramshackle and unsightly enough. Even then the poor shelters made of a few bamboo poles and matting, in which coolies' large families lived, and the rickety poor shops and eating houses built of thin wooden boards and protected against torrential rains by loose rows of half-broken tile were more prominent in the picture of the City than the few solid banks and schools and villas, most of which have survived and changed little by superficial repairs. Only the Government buildings, infinitely more numerous now than four years ago, look decidedly less respectable than they did.

**One Change in City**

There is, however, one change in the picture of the City—the primitive dormitories of the lower officials have multiplied in number and crowd the compounds of many Government organizations. Apart from them, little huts for men with families have been built, for most of them had their wives and children come to Chungking from the occupied areas during the last few years. New babies have arrived. The difficulties of living have caused many of these families to keep pigs, chickens, ducks, and goats. Vegetable plots have penetrated into those large gardens in which wealthy leisurely merchants and retired provincial generals were living before they became compounds of Government institutions. A kind of village life, therefore, has invaded the City just as the City invaded the countryside around Chungking.

I also was surprised to come to the conclusion that there are scarcely fewer motor cars and busses in Chungking than there were in 1939 in spite of the fact that all normal gasoline supplies from outside have been cut off, while most stocks were confiscated for the Army. The stifling fumes of the exhausts of the motorcars and the solid black clouds of the City's veteran busses which keep running in spite of age and dilapidation remind one of the fact that homemade mixtures of sugar and alcohol and of the distilled products of rape seed, wood, and other vegetable oils have largely taken the place of ordinary gasoline. Even the rickshas which seemed to be going to pieces in 1939 and threw quite a few fares into the mud or dust of the roads when they lost a wheel or broke their axle are still on the move, although probably in somewhat smaller numbers.

The shops are at least as numerous as they were four years ago, looking in their majority little poorer than they were. Those of the better-class shops which are selling goods of notorious rarity, like leather shoes and watches, electrical appliances, imported cosmetics, etc., have increased in numbers, but their prices are entirely out of proportion to the incomes of most persons in Chungking. This protects the shopkeepers, who apparently consider their wares primarily a means of safe capital investment against a rush of would-be buyers.

Another most surprising result of an attentive walk through Chungking is the observation that everybody still wears clothes which are more or less adequate by pre-war Chinese standards, for it is known that Free China produces only a very small fraction of the cotton and other materials needed by its population of 250,000,000 persons, that regular imports have long ceased completely, that the influx from the occupied areas cannot possibly be great, and that trade stocks were not very considerable when the Japanese blockade was tightened. Looking closely, one will find the coolies' primitive clothes more patched and torn and the average Government official's Chinese- or Western-style clothes needing replacement, but the whole picture is little different from 1939 and there still are a good number of people in Chungking's streets and restaurants who are well dressed.

Poorly nourished persons have always been numerous in Chinese cities, yet there is no sign of actual starvation even now. It seems that most of my acquaintances, Chinese as well as foreigners, have lost weight, though probably not more than persons in other countries at war. But many in Chungking who know how to manage are still eating well, since practically every kind of foodstuff can be bought without rationing.

The display of luxury which started to develop only during the years 1939 and was no feature of Chungking during that heroic year of withdrawal from Hankow, when war discipline was especially high, has recently been restricted by several Government decrees. Banquets and wedding parties, fewer in number than before, are restricted to Chialing House and Victory House, the city's only semiforeign hotels while Chinese-style restaurants are allowed to serve only two dishes a head and no alcoholic drinks.

The spirit of the populace as it manifests itself when one goes through the streets does not seem to have suffered in comparison with 1939. They seem as lively, noisy, "happy-go-lucky" and as absorbed in their daily routines as ever and just as convinced that complaining and worrying do not diminish difficulties and hardships. The war, which four years ago still was new, especially to the people in the remote Province of Szechwan, has virtually merged into their normal daily life, and nothing that is familiar, even the worst, is a matter of much comment to the average Chinese.

There is one change in psychology, however. At any time in 1939—and, in fact, until shortly after the outbreak of the Pacific war—most persons would have replied to the question of how long they thought the war will last with the almost stereotyped statement, "about one year." Now they will say two or three or even four years in a matter-of-fact way, without further comment.

The desire to leave Chungking as soon as possible of all those who came from "down river"—that is, from Shanghai, Hankow, and Nanking—or of those who used to live in Canton, Peiping, Hong Kong, etc., is as little denied as it was in 1939, and all foreigners share it wholeheartedly. The Chungking climate, with its trying dampness in hot as well as cold weather, is abominable. The local people are not nearly the nicest of the many different types of Chinese and the very name of Chungking now stands for isolation from the outside world and for a hard-felt lack of books and newspapers, films and music, friends and relatives—in other words, a kind of banishment from one's home for temporizing and waiting.

Yet in spite of all this, there is no actual impatience either among Chinese or foreign "refugees" to leave nor any more impatience on the part of the more primitive among the Szechwanese people to be left alone again.

## *Royal Visitor to North Africa*

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

**British King Inspects United States Troops**

Striding along with tall Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark at his side, King George VI of England reviewed an infantry division of General Clark's American forces in North Africa. Lieut. Col. William Ritter is at left.

# Winant 'Briefs' Raid on Reich During Tour of U. S. Airfields

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

AT A UNITED STATES ARMY BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, June 21—United States Ambassador John G. Winant was "briefed" for a Flying Fortress raid over Germany here during a tour of United States Army airfields accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, United States Commander in the European Theater of Operations, and Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commander of the United States Eighth Air Force.

Although it was only "model briefing," the procedure was the same as for any of recent big raids by United States Flying Fortresses on targets in Western Germany.

The Ambasasdor, with General Devers and General Eaker, saw at a bomber station a complete combat group assembled in the briefing room with warm leather jackets over their special United States Army Air Force uniform consisting of "pink pants," with blouse and fatigue caps to match.

On the wall was a large-scale map of Western Europe stretching from the Spanish frontier to the Baltic and dotted thickly with colored pins showing where the RAF already had hit the enemy. On the wall also was a sign in large letters, "Hit the Target."

**"Target for Today"**

After roll call, the "target for today"—instead of tonight—was announced and the importance of the particular aiming point was explained fully. The route was pointed out fully, first over Britain, then across the North Sea, then in Germany itself, with all available information as to the enemy's flak, fighters, smoke screens, etc. Then the weather from departure point to target was carefully mapped, signals explained and fliers dispatched to their jobs.

Instead of taking off, however, they listened to a few words from Mr. Winant, who told the men they were making a great and unique contribution by their daylight bombing of Germany. "Many people," he said, "believed it wasn't possible to go over enemy country in daylight and to bomb. But you're doing it.

"I am only one American and one of many, but I want to say I am very proud and deeply grateful."

**Men Feel Home Support**

It was plain that the simplicity and sincerity of his words had got over to these bomber crews. It was as if they realized that the nation—that their people back home—were speaking through Mr. Winant to tell them that the job they were doing was deeply and fully appreciated.

Just what this job was Mr. Winant defined to another combat group at another United States Army bomber station to which he had flown with Generals Devers and Eaker.

"You are saving lives of fighting men on land and at sea. No one will save more American lives when the time comes for invasion than you few men who are doing this daylight bombing of Germany."

**Devers Lauds Men**

In his own way, General Devers struck the same note of encouragement, congratulating the men on their magnificent team spirit and telling them: "You are getting there, you are doing the damage, you are doing it efficiently. Keep your tails up and go after them even harder and knock down even more of their fighters. We are proud of you."

At one airdrome, Generals Devers and Eaker and Ambassador Winant inspected the crew and ground force of a Flying Fortress—the Delta Rebel—which has been on more operational missions against the enemy than any other United States bomber in this theater. There are 29 bombs painted on its nose, each signifying a raid on the European Continent, and 14 swastikas, each indicating a Nazi fighter plane shot down.

A few minutes after they had completed this parade and inspection, I was crouching in the pilot's cockpit of the plane beside George Birdsong of Clarkedale, Miss., pilot of the Delta Rebel, as we flew across to another airdrome where the party made its final stop of the day. Like the pilot himself, the members of the crew were nearly all southerners—men from Mississippi, Texas, Georgia, etc., and on the plane was a sketch of a Confederate "Kentucky Colonel" which each of the men saluted ceremoniously before entering the plane for the takeoff.

"She's a wonderful old bus," the pilot said to me. "I just can't imagine flying in anything else." Other members of the crew told me the same thing. Despite the fact that this was one of the early-model Flying Fortresses, they all had developed a real affection for it and genuinely preferred it to any of its more up-to-date sister ships which I saw on the field.

We landed after an uneventful flight in time to watch with the Ambassador and the two American commanding Generals the ceremonial fly past by the whole combat group of Fortresses.

# Laval Clings to Sinking Ship at Vichy

By Egon Kaskeline

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The recall of Behic Erkin, Turkish Ambassador to Vichy-France, has reminded the world of the almost forgotten Vichy puppet regime. The Vichy Government, headed by Pierre Laval as virtual dictator, can certainly not be considered as the representative of France. It is opposed by at least 90 per cent of the French population.

M. Laval and his henchmen are well aware how unpopular they are. This is the main reason why M. Laval, although holding actual power in his hands, continues to cling to the somewhat outworn prestige of elderly Marshal Philippe Pétain.

However, while the internal state of France becomes increasingly anarchic, with the Germans hunting down French patriots and deporting all young men to Germany, the Vichy Government still disposes of considerable forces to check the rising unrest of the French people.

M. Laval knows that United Nations victory means not only the end of his power but physical destruction for him and the other French traitors. He, therefore, will fight to the last. Information which recently has come out of France indicates that he is systematically building up armed forces in order to help the Germans in their defense of France against Allied invasion.

**Lesson for Germans**

After total occupation of France in November, 1942, the Germans immediately disbanded the French armistice army. Despite Marshal Pétain's and M. Laval's offer to organize a "purged" military force, the Nazis have so far refused permission for the re-establishment of a French army.

German experinces with French military collaboration had been costly in the past. The French "Anti-Bolshevist Legion" which was sent to the Russian Front proved to be unreliable and had to be withdrawn. The "Tricolor Legion" which should be sent to Africa was dissolved early in 1943. The Germans appear to be suspicious even of the hand-picked officers of the former Vichy army. Some time ago, Vichy sent a circular to all officers of the disbanded army reminding them that the oath sworn to Marshal Pétain was still valid.

Abandoning hope to build up a new Vichy army, M. Laval during recent months has considerably strengthened and, at the same time, reorganized the forces of the French police. The French police have played a major rôle in the rounding-up operations of French and foreign Jews and later of French workers for deportation to Germany.

Not all French police officials have been willing to execute the shameful orders of their Government. These men have been immediately dismissed and punished and have been replaced by hand-picked fascists from the ranks of the French ex-servicemen's legion.

**Role of Police**

The French policemen who are taking part in these manhunts, who are torturing French patriots in prisons and internment camps, who, according to a report of French Deputy Pierre Bloch—who escaped from a French prison—are badly using captured British officers and civilians, have ample reason to fear the day of liberation for the French people. They feel that they have become M. Laval's accomplices and that their only hope lies with the Vichy regime.

The French police force which is considered particularly devoted to Vichy is the "Garde Mobile," a militarized troop, said to comprise 80,000 men today. Collaborating with the regular Vichy police are the members of the Vichy "Militia," formerly the SOL [Service d'Ordre de La Legion]. This auxiliary police troop is headed by a former member of the Cagoulard group of conspirators and organizer of the "Legion of Ex-Servicemen" in Southern France named Darman. Today M. Darman has become the "Himmler" of the Laval regime.

The "Militia" numbers approximately 25,000 to 30,000 all-out fascists chosen from the ranks of the "Legion of Ex-Servicemen and national volunteers." This latter, the "Pétain Legion," today is non-existent for all practical purposes. The "Militia" is well paid and—what is still more important in France today—is well nourished. Special restaurants have been designated by the Government where only members of the "Militia" are admitted.

**Doriot's Troops Active**

While the "Militia" is mainly operating in Southern France, Jacques Doriot's shock troops are continuing their rule of terror north of the former demarcation line. M. Doriot recently claimed to dispose of 100,000 armed men but this claim is probably exaggerated. It is, however, reported that some time ago M. Doriot, dissatisfied because the Germans did not allow him to take over in Vichy, had trouble with his protectors. In recent weeks, M. Doriot has not been heard of.

M. Laval's regular and irregular police forces to which the Doriot shocktroopers can be added may be estimated to number 150,000 to 200,000 armed men. Although they have received arms from the disbanded French Army or—as in the case of the Doriot fascists—have been armed by the Germans, they can by no means be considered as a modern fighting force. The rôle designated to them by the Nazis is not to help the German armies defend the European "fortress" against the Allied onslaught.

**Guards for German Rear**

The Vichy forces will have to guard the German rear in the case of Allied invasion. They will round up all French men and possibly French women who have not yet been deported to Germany and send them to already prepared internment camps. They will have to guard railways and other transportation lines. They will have to protect French public buildings against possible coups on part of French patriots. M. Laval counts on them to terrorize the population and to curb any popular rising behind the fighting line.

The Germans, however, are not likely to rely only on the French fascists to protect their vital supply lines. Most important strategical objects in the interior of France will be occupied by regular German troops. Yet the action of the Vichy forces behind the German lines is not only helpful to the Nazis because it frees German soldiers for combat duty but also because it throws moral confusion into the ranks of the French people.

Organized resistance on the part of the French population would be much easier if they had to fight the Germans alone and not their fascist countrymen at the same time. Hitler probably would like to see French liberation spoiled by civil war.

## Motor Vehicle Fatalities 12,000 Less Than in '41

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The Motor Vehicle accident fatality toll throughout the nation in 1942 was 28,200, almost 12,000 less than in 1941, the National Safety Council reported June 19.


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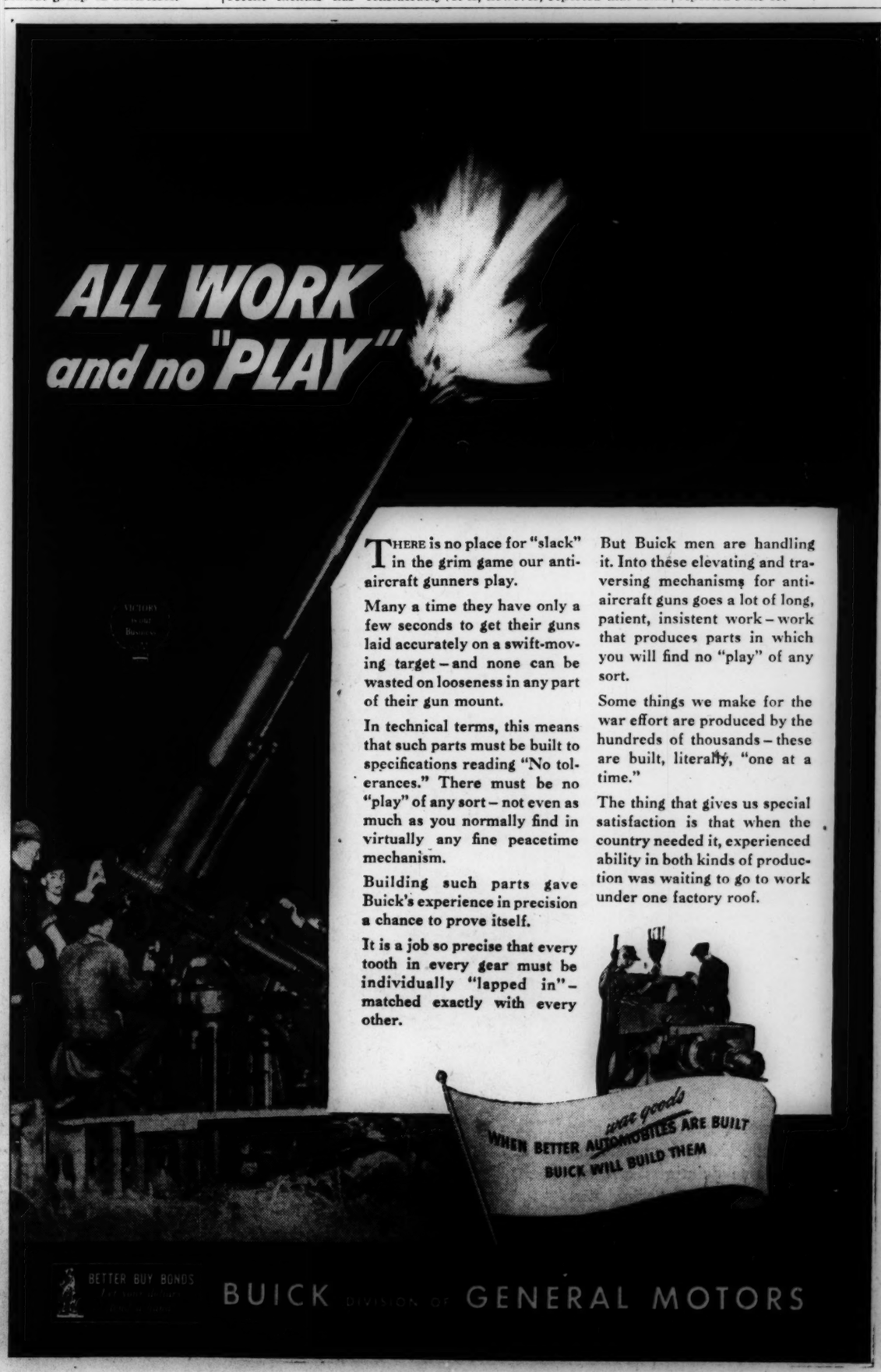
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# Berlin Claims Allied Forces Poised for Triple Attack

*Continued from Page 1*

are said to be completely wrecked. Rome radiocasts tell of raids on Naples and other Italian mainland centers which are not included in Allied communiqués.

Berlin reports new RAF attacks on Southwest and North Germany and Swiss dispatches say a Reich city near Lake Constance was bombed so severely that the concussion shook houses in Switzerland. One of the large industrial cities near Lake Constance is Friedrichshafen, where dirigibles, airplane engines, and submarine parts are manufactured.

Meanwhile, it is now definitely established that German war industry suffered a major blow at the hands of the RAF over the week end. The great Schneider Armament Works at Le Creusot, France, are said by the Paris Radio to be "nothing but a mountain of debris."

The Russian battleline remains in a state of relative quiet and there is little that is new from the Far East, but word of an important victory comes from the still-crucial sea front.

Land-based bombers, escort carrier planes, and warships, acting in concert, beat off in a five-day battle last month what London describes as "one of the fiercest and most sustained offensives ever mounted" against convoys. British naval authorities say from two to five of the submarines were destroyed. Incidentally, no Allied or neutral merchant ship losses in the Western Atlantic were announced last week. This is the first time since the United States entered the war that no sinkings have been reported in the Western Atlantic for two successive weeks.

## Mediterranean:

### Allied Planes Blast Bases in Sicily

Wellington bombers, roaring out from bases in Northwest Africa, loosed a heavy week-end cargo of bombs on the ferry terminus at Messina, Sicily, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced.

American medium bombers escorted by P-38 fighters, followed up this thrust by attacking enemy airfields in Sicily, the announcement said.

Hits were reported on barracks and administrative buildings at Castelverano and on dispersal areas at Borizzo and Milo.

Sixteen enemy aircraft were shot down during these operations, while five Allied planes failed to return, the communiqué said.

The Italian communiqué, asserting that 26 Allied planes were shot down, said Naples, Foggia, Spinazzola in Bari Province, Reggio Calabria, and San Giovanni in the Italian toe, and localities in Sicily were bombed June 20 by the Allies.

The war bulletin, broadcast by the Rome Radio, said Axis submarines sank one steamer and hit a second in a strongly escorted Allied convoy in the Western Mediterranean, and that torpedo-carrying planes hit another Allied ship near the Tunisia coast and probably sank it.

Allied shipping riding at anchor in Bizerte Harbor was attacked "with good result," the Italians said.

None of the claims was confirmed from any Allied source.

Porto Empedocle, Licata, and Syracuse were other Sicilian objectives bombed, the Italians said.

Reliable Allied sources in North Africa flatly denied rumors that Italian envoys — Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Crown Prince Humbert, and even King Victor Emanuel were named in gossip among the French civil population — were anywhere in North Africa seeking a separate peace.

On the other hand, it appeared that Axis troops and air forces had been poured into Sardinia and Sicily to defend the island outposts in a last-ditch stand.

### Italy Reported Disrupted by Bombs

In Stockholm reliable eyewitnesses who have returned recently from Italy said the Allied air offensive is rapidly blasting that country into a pre-invasion stage by disrupting the normal life of its inhabitants. They pictured the Italians as broken in spirit, sick of aerial bombardments, and longing for an Allied invasion which they know will hasten the end of the war.

"There is a lack of the war discipline characteristic of the Germans," said one informant. "The average Italian is making no bones about it. He feels the war is lost, that Italy in reality is already knocked out, and that the sooner invasion comes the better."

With bombings everywhere, evacuees are constantly on the move, bags in hand, looking for a safe place to stay, these sources said. No one remains in the bombed cities unless he has to. At Milan, which is typical of most points, there is a terrific crush to get into the countryside each night as soon as the day's work is done.

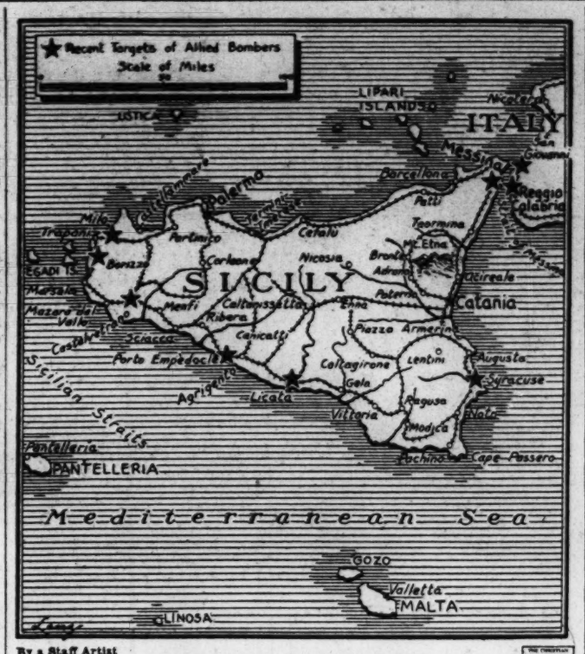
That means the workers must rise as early as 4 or 5 a. m. to return to the City. Production, therefore, is suffering. Lack of sufficient sleep is making the workers inefficient at their jobs.

Many Italians are heading for Rome in the belief that the Eternal City won't be bombed, especially since the Pope is summering there instead of going to Castel Gandolfo as usual. There also is a rumor that the Pope has asked the Allies not to bomb the Rome area as a block buster dropped anywhere within 10 miles of St. Peter's would wreck the dome because of miscalculations made by Michelangelo in its construction. Almost overnight the Capital has become a crowded city of an estimated 3,000,000 inhabitants.

It is impossible to get a hotel room or other living quarters. The food supply is inadequate, and transportation facilities are badly jammed.

Evacuees are not alone responsible for the overcrowding. Germans especially military staff men, are pouring into the Capital. A German uniform is a common sight in Rome. And Italy's administrative setup, bombed out of quarters in other cities, gradually is being concentrated more and more in Rome.

"If Rome is bombed there will be absolute chaos and catastrophe," one informant predicted. "In a city so jammed there will be no place for the people to go. The air-raid shelters certainly are inadequate.




By a Staff Artist

**Mediterranean Focal Point**

**Slowly but surely the Allied air forces are increasing the rain of bombs on Sicily, often-invaded island off the toe of the Italian boot. Axis radio reports say a large force of Allied ships and men is massed in Tunisian ports waiting for an opportune moment to move against Sicily. Stars show targets of week-end aerial attacks.**

### Colonel Roosevelt Doesn't Like Africa

*By the Associated Press*

United Nations Headquarters in North Africa, June 21

Take it from Col. Elliott Roosevelt, a soldier's lot, like that of a policeman, is not a happy one.

The President's son told an audience of servicemen here, "I came into the Army as a radio expert and wound up as a photographer. I had never fired a machine gun in my life, so they put me first thing to testing power turret guns.

"Remember that sheet we used to fill out giving our preferences for overseas service?" Colonel Roosevelt added. "I put Hawaii first, the Philippines second, and the West Indies third. So I found myself in Newfoundland. Just when I got to like the cold countries, they sent me to Africa. And I still don't like Africa."

## Continent:

### RAF Bombers Hit Continent Again

Great waves of RAF bombers swept out in daylight to resume their battering of the European Continent. A 90-minute silence of the Kalundborg Radio in Denmark suggested another raid on Northern Germany. The drum of motors was heard continuously for more than a half hour.

Berlin's reports of night attacks on Southwest and North Germany were not immediately confirmed by British officials, but the attacks were foreshadowed by widespread air alarms during the night of June 20 in northern Swiss cities.

One of the largest German centers around Lake Constance is Friedrichshafen, center of great Zeppelin works, airplane engines, and submarine parts factories. Der Bund of Bern reported that powerful detonations from bombs early in the morning resounded across the lake and that flames soon shot up and spread rapidly.

German radiocasts described the raids in the north as "disturbance attacks."

The British struck a devastating blow at the great French munitions works at Le Creusot on the night of June 19 which was said by the Paris Radio to have left the sprawling Schneider armaments works "nothing but a mountain of debris" with at least 184 fatalities and half the 15,000 population of the town homeless.

The Swiss Telegraph Agency reported Le Creusot was almost entirely destroyed. Successive waves of Allied bombers dropped incendiaries and explosives for 40 minutes. No sector of the town was spared, not a house was left standing and all areas of the City still are smoking, the Swiss report said.

The Bern Radio said that some bombs fell in the Swiss Canton of Thurgau during the night and that three persons were killed and one was injured in Kuemmershausen.

The Allied warning which preceded the disastrous bombing of the Le Creusot works, 170 miles southeast of Paris, was extended to Belgium.

## Atlantic Battle:

### Two U-Boats Sunk In Five-Day Fight

The newest success in the Allied drive to clear the Atlantic of enemy submarines was disclosed in a British Admiralty-Air Ministry communiqué. It said the action occurred last month, but gave no specific dates.

"During these actions, two U-boats were destroyed, three probably were destroyed, and others may have been damaged," the communiqué declared.

Land-based planes, including four-engined Liberators and Flying Fortress bombers, teamed with warships and aircraft from one of the new escort carriers to defend the convoys from the U-boat packs.

For five days and five nights battles ranged over hundreds of miles of the Atlantic, but British planes and ships intercepted the undersea raiders so effectively that 97 per cent of the vessels in the convoys reached their destinations without molestation.

Most of the engagements were fought many miles away from the convoys, the communiqué said.

Although both U-boats known to have been sunk were credited to warships, the co-operating planes attacked many raiders with depth charges and machine guns, disabling them or forcing them to the surface, and at the same time summoning naval aid.

The first "Woolworth Carrier" to be announced in action was the Bier, formerly an American-built freighter.

One of the definite kills was credited to the British destroyer Broadway, formerly the U. S. S. Hunt which Britain obtained from the United States in the destroyer-base deal.

The Destroyer Hesperus also definitely sank one U-boat and attacked two others which were believed to have been destroyed.

The victories added to the record Allied successes in May, already described by Prime Minister Churchill as "the best month we have had in the U-boat warfare since the United States was attacked by Germany, Italy and Japan."

## Russia:

### Red Army Tense For Nazi Offensive

Land warfare on the Soviet front lapsed into local scouting operations and sporadic artillery bombardments just one day short of the second anniversary of Germany's attack on Russia.

A tense Red Army awaited the summer offensive many observers believe Hitler must launch soon if he hopes to try to knock Russia from the war before the Allies attack in the West, but the continuation of day-and-night bombings was the only indication that a large-scale smash might be expected soon.

The Russians announced June 20 that 276 German planes had been knocked down last week, boosting enemy aircraft losses to 3,595 in seven weeks. The Russians said their losses during the week were 94.

A German transport was sunk and a tanker and two transports were set afire in the Barents Sea during an attack by Russian bombers, torpedo carriers, and torpedo planes, the Russians said.

Ground action in the Orel sector, which had centered about Mtsensk, northwest of Orel, shifted to the Sumy area 100 miles northwest of Kharkov on June 19 after 50 German counterattacks to regain lost positions near Mtsensk had been repulsed.

## South Pacific:

### Japanese Bases At Tarawa Bombed

Heavy bombing raids scoring a number of hits on the Japanese airfield at Tarawa, in the Gilbert Islands, were reported by the Navy.

Said Navy communiqué number 420:

"1. On June 18-19th, during the night, American Liberator (Consolidated B - 24) heavy bombers attacked Japanese installations at Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands. A number of hits were scored on enemy positions.

Although seven enemy Zero fighters were in the air over Tarawa they did not press a determined attack against the United States bombers.

"2. On June 19th, during the night, Army Liberators attacked Japanese positions at Kahili, Buin area. A number of fires were started."

Forty-eight Japanese planes stabbed at Darwin, Australia, June 20, but at least nine of them were cut down in a furious 10-minute battle with Spitfires.

Two Allied planes, flown by British and Australian pilots, were missing but ground damage and casualties were minor.

Six enemy bombers and three fighters were listed as definitely shot down. They were seen crashing on the ground and into the sea.

Thirteen others were so badly damaged they possibly never got home. Of these, two bombers and one fighter were in flames and falling when last seen.

## Yankee Takes Stitch in Time To Put Arms on King's Coat

*Continued from Page 1*

wore on her Girl Guide's blouse the Croix de Guerre, awarded her for aiding the escape of 30 French and British prisoners during Axis occupation of Tunis. The King talked to Pauline in French.

The King, General Barre, and Gen. K. A. N. Anderson spent some time examining the German tank, climbing on top of it in order to peer into the interior.

The King and his party then drove out to resume inspection of the First Army. The way led through the Tunis dock area, reduced to rubble by persistent precision attacks of Allied bombers. Few bombs have fallen in residential areas of the city itself. But along the waterfront, as the King saw, they "rained" down to destruction of warehouses and other installations, and of ships, the masts and funnels of which were sticking up above water.

## U. S. Fliers to Don Armor

EIGHTH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, England, June 21 (AP)—Following exhaustive experiments, the Eighth Air Force announced today that all crews of American heavy bombers are to be equipped with protective armor reminiscent of that worn by knights of the Middle Ages.

A London firm, which has specialized in sword-making since 1772, is engaged in the manufacture of the equipment and it will be issued as rapidly as production permits, the announcement said.

The armor, consisting of a 16-pound sleeveless vest of manganese steel, already has been worn by some airmen on raids over Europe and is said to have proved very successful under stern tests.

The vest is made of heavy canvas to which are attached small overlapping squares of 20-gauge steel, giving complete coverage on chest and back. An apron, suspended by hooks from the vest, provides protection for the stomach and parts of the legs.

Pilots and co-pilots will wear only the half vest for chest protection since their backs are protected by the plane's armor plate. Bombardiers, navigators, gunners, and radio operators will wear full vests. The aprons come in two types, full width for standing men, tapered for seated men.

The half vest weighs 7 pounds, the full apron 6½ pounds, and the tapered apron 4½ pounds.

## Dies Group Finds Inefficiency In Japanese Relocation Camps

LOS ANGELES, June 21 (AP)—A Dies Subcommittee investigating relocation camps said June 19 that "the preponderance of testimony indicates that the administration of Japanese relocation camps has not been satisfactory.

The Committee, which returned from an inspection of the Poston, Ariz., relocation center, held hearings here, taking 200,000 words of testimony.

"From the testimony it appears," continued the statement, "that the conduct and management of the centers is determined on many matters by the Japanese themselves. While a measure of self-government should be allowed the Japanese, it should not extend to the degree indicated.

**Conditions Disclosed**

The testimony reveals the following undesirable conditions:

"1. Project personnel lack previous experience in dealing with Japanese people prior to their present assignments.

"2. There has been no adequate segregation made of loyal and disloyal Japanese.

"3. Government funds have been expended unwisely for such things as teaching the Japanese judo—a form of Japanese military training; teaching the Japanese to play goh—a form of Japanese checkers; paying salaries to lecturers who visited the centers in an effort to install co-operatives.

"4. Outbreaks of violence, including riots and strikes, induced by the Kibei group, have occurred, yet the instigators have gone unpunished.

**Loyal Japanese Beaten**

"5. Loyal Japanese-Americans have suffered beatings at the hands of pro-Japanese in the centers, yet the miscreants have gone unpunished. Loyal Japanese have not been afforded the protection to which they are entitled. . . .

"6. Sufficient work opportunities for the Japanese have not been provided in the various centers so as properly to utilize the available manpower in a constructive manner. . . .

"7. While housing has been provided for all Japanese evacuees, overcrowding is apparent. The lack of privacy and the existence of cramped quarters create a condition that should be immediately remedied."

### Anti-Roosevelt Plea

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Files of the Japanese-American Citizens League subpoenaed by the House Committee on un-American Activities were disclosed to contain a statement that a Japanese in this country publicly declared President Roosevelt should be killed, that the incident was reported, and this person continued to make pro-Japanese speeches for five months last year.

The report was made by a Japanese-American block leader at the Manzanar, Calif., relocation camp.

According to Committee information, the Japanese-American Citizens League is an organization of about 26,000 American-born Japanese, and has been in existence for about 10 years.

### Argentina Completes 'Purification' Plan

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 21 (AP)—Federal intervention in the last remaining five of Argentine's 14 Provinces was announced June 19 by the Government of President Ramirez.

The replacing of the locally-elected officials by Army and Navy men completes the "purification" program which President Ramirez announced shortly after taking office June 4 when President Castillo's Government was ousted.

The Provinces brought under Federal control June 19 include Cordoba, San Luis, Catamarca, La Rioja, and Salta. The Federal Commissioners appointed by the Ramirez Government include 11 Army officers and 3 naval officers.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# U. M. W. Statement on Wage Deadlock

WASHINGTON June 21 (AP)—The text of the United Mine Workers Policy Committee's statement yesterday on the mine wage deadlock follows:

The wage agreements in the coal industry affecting members of the United Mine Workers of America expire by limitation as of midnight tonight. [June 20.] These agreements have been extended four times since April 1, to protect the public interest and to avoid impairment of the war effort. Futile discussions have intermittently continued.

The 1943 coal negotiations have been marked by bad faith, collusive dealing, political maneuvering and private vengeance on the part of the coal operators and agencies of government and individuals in government. It constitutes a black record inimical to public interest, detrimental to public confidence, and designed to perpetuate the economic, social and political debasement of the mining population.

There has been a continuing conspiracy between the War Labor Board, as such, and its members as individuals, with the coal operators of the Appalachian area. These coal operators have gladly followed policies and parliamentary maneuvers designed to hold the mine workers at bay until the War Labor Board with its governmental powers and influences, could economically disembowel them. In all practical respects, the coal operators of the Appalachian area, since the beginning of negotiations in March, have been the puppets of the designing and malicious minds dominating the membership of the War Labor Board.

**No Offer by Operators**

It may be noted that in the more than three months of intermittent negotiations since March 10, the Appalachian operators have not at any time, nor in any instance, made a counteroffer of any character to the wage proposals originally advanced by the United Mine Workers of America.

In reverse, the negotiating committee of the United Mine Workers have from time to time modified their proposals, until their present position constitutes a mere shell and shadow of their original proposals.

Today, there exists but one major problem preventing settlement:

Namely, compensation to the mine workers for travel time from mine portal to portal. A Federal statute and court decrees legalize such payment. It has been the continuous position of the United Mine Workers of America that the War Labor Board could not resolve this question because it lacked jurisdiction. The latest decision of the Board now proves the truth of this contention, and portal-to-portal pay becomes a negotiable problem subject to agreement by the parties affected.

The War Labor Board was not content to announce this lack of jurisdiction. It added insult to injury by writing in meticulous form, in exact phrase, a form of contract for the United Mine Workers of America, with blank spaces to be filled in as to date and signature. In this proposed contract, the War Labor Board reverses its previous position on special items, and includes stipulations and specifications designed to compensate the coal operators for the loyalty of their political adherence to the Board.

**Shackling Alleged**

The Board with calm nonchalance, announces that this contract, which it directs the United Mine Workers of America to accept, will be for a period of two years. In other words, the War Labor Board undertakes to place political and economic manacles and leg irons on each of the 554,000 members of the union affected, for a two-year period.

No member and no officer of the United Mine Workers of America would be so destitute of principle and so devoid of honor as to sign or execute such an infamous yellowdog contract. The Congress has enacted no statute and the Constitution lacks any Amendment to take from American citizens the right to refrain from participation in such a degrading act.

The action of the War Labor Board in this respect constitutes an assault on the basic principles underlying the privileges and freedom of American citizens, as defined through the years by the definitions and decrees of the judiciary.

Each member of the United Mine Workers of America is conscious of the imperative necessity to continue the production of coal and protect the interests of our Government at war. We deplore the circumstances which have enabled political influences to make a mockery of collective bargaining, and to successfully block a wage agreement in the coal industry.

**Willingness Asserted**

In refusing to work for the coal operators on the detestable terms which they offer through the War Labor Board, we assert the willingness of the mine workers to work and continue the production of coal for the Government, itself, under the direction of the Custodian of Mines since governmental seizure of the properties.

The mine workers have no favors to grant the coal operators, nor the members of the War Labor Board, who have dishonored their trust, but will make any necessary sacrifice for the Government, the well-being of its citizens, the upholding of our flag, and for the triumph of our war effort.

Accordingly, the executive officers of the United Mine Workers of America are hereby instructed to hold themselves in readiness to confer with the Secretary of the Interior, who by presidential executive order of May 1, 1943, is instructed and empowered "to do all things necessary for or incidental to the production, sale and distribution of coal."

## Number of Miners Idle State by State

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, June 21

A tabulation by states of the number of miners idle on week-end shifts in the third work stoppage since May 1:

| | Number Idle | Number Empl'y'd |
|---|---|---|
| West Virginia | 13,689 | 200,000 |
| West Virginia | 6,000 | 130,000 |
| Kentucky | 11,300 | 60,000 |
| Illinois | 4,200 | 43,000 |
| Alabama | 14,000 | 22,000 |
| Virginia | 7,000 | 23,500 |
| Ohio | 6,600 | 21,000 |
| Tennessee | 900 | 10,000 |
| Indiana | 750 | 8,500 |
| Ark.-Okla. | .... | 6,000 |
| Iowa | .... | 2,000 |
| Totals | 64,439 | 526,000 |

[Pennsylvania total employed includes 83,000 anthracite miners. Illinois takes in 18,000 members of the American Federation of Labor Progressive Miners' Union.]

# Coal Peace Formula Sought As Third Strike Closes Pits

*Continued from Page 1*

among other steel concerns in western Pennsylvania.

Without connection with the strike, the OWI independently warned civilians that there will be fuel shortages this winter unless both home and industrial consumers take steps now instead of waiting until cold weather sets in. In a survey of fuel prospects the OWI urgently warned that any kind of coal is better than none, and asked householders to install insulation, weather stripping, storm windows and other protective devices while it is possible.

Reports from the various coal-producing areas indicated that the stay-away of miners was general.

A feature of the situation is that the stoppage is not the result apparently, of any direct order by the United Mine Worker officials. The refusal to work followed lack of any direct word from Mr. Lewis that the last negotiating truce had been extended, rather than any specific order to stay away from the properties.

In what appeared to be a purposely ambiguous statement, Mr. Lewis, after excoriating the NWLB and the Appalachian coal operators in equally blistering terms, nevertheless declared the "willingness of the mine workers to work and continue the production of coal."

The condition appeared to be that the invitation to continue work should come from Mr. Ickes, and not the National War Labor Board. Another seeming condition was that the Government continue operation of the mines.

Each miner, the statement said, "is conscious of the imperative necessity to continue the production of coal and protect the interests of our Government at war."

The effect of the mine statement is to invite Mr. Ickes to make an agreement with the workers for operation of the mines for the duration of the war, disregarding both the NWLB and the coal operators.

Just what would happen if Mr. Ickes, present custodian of the mines, asked Mr. Lewis to continue work for the Government under the NWLB's directives, is not clear.

## Draft Changes

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 21 (AP)—Local Selective Service boards in Tennessee were ordered to hold special sessions today for the purpose of re-classifying "registrants deferred for occupational grounds who have voluntarily withdrawn from essential activities."

State headquarters of Selective Service, which issued the call at Direction of Gov. Prentice Cooper said that about 10 boards in the State would be affected.

It was issued at direction of Governor Cooper, now attending the Governors' Conference at Columbus, Ohio, who sent back a message reiterating the stand he took on June 3 when he announced that coal miners who went on strike would face loss of any deferred-draft status previously given them.

# *Commands RAF Tactical Unit*

Associated Press

**Air Vice-Marshal John Henry D'Albiac**

Named commander of an RAF tactical air force to work with Allied armies striking Hitler's Fortress Europe from Britain.

# Control of Military Power Termed Essential to Peace

*"The Six Pillars of Peace," outlined by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America through its Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, are presented in a series of articles. Outstanding authorities are discussing each pillar in order. Today's article, sixth in the series, takes up the fifth pillar. The final article of conclusions is to be by the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pastor of Riverside Church in New York City.*

**By Joseph H. Ball**

*United States Senator from Minnesota*

The Fifth Pillar in the Commission's statement is:

"The peace must establish procedures for controlling military establishments everywhere."

There are several basic and deep-rooted causes of war. But the immediate cause of all of the great wars of modern times has been either aggression or fear of aggression. The majority of Christian nations wanting peace have been forced into armament races by a few nations whose power-hungry leaders were arming for conquest. The result has been a powder keg of heavily armed nations waiting only for the match of a border incident or a shift in alliances to explode into war. Procedures and machinery to free all nations great and small, from the constant fear of aggression are essential to a lasting peace.

A system of collective security as implied in the Fifth Pillar, functioning under the United Nations political organization of the First Pillar is the keystone of the world peace structure. We must implement every one of the Six Pillars, but it would be futile to attempt the lengthy task of solving world economic problems, raising subject peoples to self-governing status and fostering education, intellectual and spiritual freedom throughout the world, if it must be done in an international atmosphere of insecurity and fear, magnified by the terrifying and ever-increasing destructive force of modern war.

A workable system of international security is the first step toward permanent peace and is, furthermore, the only condition under which individual nations will even consider giving up the right to create unlimited armaments for national defense. Realistically, it is doubtful whether nations will give up that right until such a collective security system has proven that it can protect individual nations against aggression.

The overwhelming majority of individual citizens obey our laws without any coercion. Yet we recognize the need of policemen to control that minority who recognize no moral obligation to the community. Similarly, on the international level there must be some force to control those outlaw nations whose leaders recognize no moral obligation to the world community. No nation, however aggressive, will start a war against overwhelming odds. Therefore, a necessary corollary to real disarmament by nations must be the creation of an international military force sufficiently strong to stop aggression by such outlaw nations.

The United Nations should begin now organizing the peace. Disunity is already developing and as the day of victory nears and the pressure of immediate and common danger relaxes, that disunity is likely to increase rather than decrease.

With these facts in mind, two Democratic and two Republican Senators have introduced Senate Resolution 114, which urges our country to take the lead in forming now a United Nations organization to establish machinery for peaceful settlement of international disputes and to provide for the assembly of a United Nations military force to be used for the sole purpose of stopping future attempts at military aggression.

## Six Pillars of Peace

1. Political collaboration between the United Nations and ultimately all nations.
2. Collaboration on economic and financial matters of world-wide import.
3. Adaptation of the world's treaty structure to changing conditions.
4. Assurance, through international organization, of ultimate autonomy for subject peoples.
5. Control of armaments.
6. Establishment of the principle of the rights of peoples everywhere to intellectual and religious liberty.

## Patton Asks Veto

WASHINGTON June 21 (AP)—James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers' Union, told President Roosevelt on June 19 he should veto the war-labor disputes bill because enactment of the measure would "play into the hands of John L. Lewis and other sworn enemies of the New Deal's domestic and foreign policies."

"It is unthinkable," he wrote the President, "that because of the irresponsible action of one man who has withdrawn his pledged word not to strike, all of organized labor is, in practical effect, to be stripped of the freedom to organize and to bargain collectively."

# Compromise Hoped For in French Talks

*Continued from Page 1*

had no alternative but to insist that General Giraud must remain in effective control of the existing French armed forces.

The decision is a grave one and probably motivated by overriding military necessity.

**Concessions Urged**

René Massigli, Jean Monnet, and Gen. Georges Catroux in particular have been trying to persuade General de Gaulle to make concessions and accept the situation about which the Committee feels itself powerless to do anything.

A basis for some of compromise exists in the form of a proposal submitted to the Committee June 17 by General Giraud. This was that General Giraud should retain the position of Commander in Chief, but that a small military committee should be established composed of Generals Giraud, de Gaulle, and Catroux and M. Monnet and the three Chiefs of Staff of the French Army, Air Force, and Navy.

**Proposal Rejected**

General de Gaulle rejected this proposal, but it is believed possible he might alter his attitude in view of the new position.

The dilemma is certainly one of the worst in the series of many difficult puzzles which have arisen since the fall of France. The difficulty in discussing the situation is that issues are not clear-cut, but almost inextricably complex.

The immediate question of Army reform, about which the climax now has been reached, for instance, is by no means black and white. There is every sympathy for General de Gaulle's undoubtedly sincere desire to reorganize France's armed forces.

**De Gaulle's Position**

Furthermore, to those who, like the writer, have some acquaintance with French political and military obstructionism, against which General de Gaulle struggled in vain before France fell, appreciate fully the desperation with which he feels he must either go ahead now to carry through his ideas or give up hope of attaining them.

At the same time, it is impossible to appreciate the problem facing General Dwight D. Eisenhower and his Chiefs of Staff, who, with major Mediterranean campaigns in the offing, probably do not feel they can either allow the small but efficient French force built up during the Tunisian campaign to be disorganized, or that they could spare large quantities of ultramodern equipment, special tanks, planes, etc., to equip the sort of supermobile forces which General de Gaulle has in view.

Furthermore, it would be wrong to picture the issue as one between General de Gaulle, who wants to reform, reorganize, and modernize the French Army, and General Giraud, who does not want to do so. On the contrary, many of those who know General Giraud best are sure he also is sincerely anxious to bring about thorough reorganization of France's Army and Air Force.

**Giraud Method**

It is claimed by his supporters that he is as aware as General de Gaulle of the necessity of clearing out the unreliable Vichy element from posts of command. But he insists that all these changes can be done only gradually and that they must not be allowed to disrupt the present value of the French Army in North Africa as a fighting force.

It is on this point that General Giraud is on the least firm ground. There have been a number of serious instances lately indicating the danger of leaving pro-Vichy officers in places of authority. For instance, not long ago two out of a number of American planes of recent model given to the French by the United States were flown off by officers in the French Air Force and handed over to Germans at an Axis-occupied airdrome.

In fact, one of the most serious aspects of the present move is that it can be made to appear as if, by opposing General de Gaulle's control of the Army, support is being lent to these Vichy elements whom General Giraud, no doubt unwillingly continues to cover with his authority.

**Strong Personalities**

The whole question is complicated still further by the fact that both Generals de Gaulle and Giraud are strong military personalities. Each is equally convinced he possesses the qualities necessary to command France's armed forces at this crisis in its history.

The difficulty is that each side—General Giraud representing the military and moneyed interests in Algeria, General de Gaulle the bulk of the organized underground in France itself—has the conviction that the other side is completely unrepresentative of real French sentiment and that catastrophic upheavals would result if it were to obtain the upper hand.

It is vitally important to emphasize the contradictory and complex nature of this problem and to point out that it is not a straightforward, black-and-white affair, with all right on one side and all wrong on the other. Only if the situation is kept in its true perspective—namely, as part of a necessarily long and difficult process of France's recovery after its defeat and collapse in 1940—can the problem be approached with all the patience and comprehension that will be necessary before it finally is solved.

# Ford Foremen Returning

DETROIT, June 21 (AP)—Striking members of the Independent Foreman's Association of America headed back to their jobs in plants of the Ford Motor Company here today after two of those plants had pushed on with their war production nearly two days without shop supervisory personnel.

W. Allen Nelson, Acting President of the Ford Chapter of the FAA, announced early today that the strikers were returning "as soon as possible, with the understanding that their case will be given prompt consideration by the War Labor Board." He added they were returning "in anticipation" of an WLB back-to-work order.

The plants chiefly hit by the foremen's walkout which started the afternoon of June 19 were the Ford-operated Willow Run bomber factory and Ford Rouge, and their achievement in maintaining admittedly curtailed production was accompanied by an episode novel in labor history.

The foremen, whose Union has been denied approval of the National Labor Relations Board as a bargaining agency, struck in protest of company interpretation of wage schedules and disciplining of certain members.

## Laborers Strike

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 21 (AP)—About 250 members of a common laborers' union quit work at a $5,000,000 Douglas Aircraft modification plant yesterday in a closed-shop dispute.

W. A. Meyer, Secretary of the Oklahoma City Construction and Building Trades Council, with which the Union is affiliated, said the men stopped work because of what he termed a violation of a closed-shop agreement by Leo Sanders, the contractor.


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THE CRAFTSMAN

MANY and varied are the processes involved in the creation of a single piece of craftsmanship. The Chaser, here depicted at work upon a model in silver, is but one of a team of craftsmen who have contributed to the finished work of art. The Artist-Modeller, the Moulder, the Caster, and the Silversmith each plays a vital part.
So through the interdependence and co-operation of all these individual craftsmen a fine piece of craftsmanship is evolved. This, surely, is significant. For upon this spirit of wholehearted co-operation not only good craftsmanship but good citizenship depends. Both now, in the present struggle, and in the future, co-operation should supersede exploitation, harmony of effort should over-ride senseless competition, unity of purpose should displace selfish interest. With service instead of self as the pulsating motive man can live a full and happy life.
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# The Home Forum



## Solving Business Problems

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

TODAY AS NEVER BEFORE, healing in business is needed, and many are seeking a practical and understandable way to bring harmony to business, and to the business man.

In his immortal Sermon on the Mount, Christ Jesus gave the exact rule for dealing with our fellow man, whether employer, employee, competitor, or co-worker. He said (Matthew 7:12), **"Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets."** Jesus taught his followers by teaching and healing. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, followed the footsteps of the Way-shower in bringing the Christ-healing to this age. Through the study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," we find the answer to all our problems—business, financial, physical, or social.

Let us consider what Mrs. Eddy has written in "Miscellaneous Writings" regarding Christian Science. She says (p. 252), **"Christian Science is not only the acme of Science but the crown of Christianity."** And realizing its help in all walks of life, she writes on the same page, **"It consecrates and inspires the teacher and preacher; it equips the doctor with safe and sure medicine; it encourages and empowers the business man and secures the success of honesty."** What could be more encouraging to a business man than to know that the success of his honest efforts is secured? When he turns to God, divine Principle, to direct his affairs, he can be certain that success is assured, because he is placing himself in line with the only power there is.

* * *

During the depression a student of Christian Science had the opportunity to prove this power in working out a harmonious solution to a business problem. The firm by which she was employed was forced into bankruptcy, and she found herself without employment. Knowing that Christian Science could heal business difficulties as well as physical ones, she turned to the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, and asked a Christian Science practitioner for help. Shortly afterwards she was called to a distant city to take a position. Progress was made in the new work, which gave employment to many workers in harmonious surroundings and filled a place in the economic structure of the community by rendering a needed service. Over a period of years this business flourished. Oftentimes the suggestion presented itself that methods not in accordance with the Golden Rule were being used with success by others in similar work, but by rejecting this unworthy argument and holding to the high standards of Christian Science the student had the joy of seeing the work continue to thrive through lean years as well as good.

Duplicity in business dealings was overcome in the experience of this student by holding steadfastly to the perfection of man in God's likeness. She realized that in reality she was dealing with spiritual ideas. What if there seemed to be a greedy, deceitful mortal to cheat and defraud? God did not make such a man. Such methods could not have the support of divine Principle, and unprincipled methods must fail. By dwelling on the Godlike qualities of spiritual man, she brought into her experience honesty, truthfulness, fairness, justice, and other characteristics of the reliable and successful business man.

* * *

We can meet each day fearlessly when we remember that a business directed by the Golden Rule can never be misdirected. We can proceed with confidence when we are conducting our business affairs according to divine Principle. Frustration, futility, interference, and hindrance fade into their native nothingness when we see their unreal nature, their lack of Principle, and therefore their impotence.

Conferences of executives to which a student of Christian Science is called can be blessed by his understanding that the one Mind alone is governing—not many minds working at cross purposes, dealing in politics and favorites, but the intelligence of perfect Mind, expressing itself in discernment and comprehension, supplying the necessary wisdom, judgment, and dispatch. Not partial and unfair human will, but God's will, impartial and just, governs, blessing and rewarding all who serve Him.

"But how can we know the proper course to take when business conditions are changing so rapidly?" is often asked. By seeing all activity as emanating from God, divine Mind, and by seeing man as His image and likeness. This is in accordance with God's law, and obedience to His law gives us the discernment and perception to gain the vision we need. We can behold His law as ever operating and all-harmonious. There is no place where His law does not operate to heal and to bless. Mrs. Eddy states it clearly in Science and Health (p. 128): **"The term Science, properly understood, refers only to the laws of God and to His government of the universe, inclusive of man. From this it follows that business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

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"CHALLOW FARM": *An Etching by Seymour Haden*

THE ART OF ETCHING fell into disuse in the eighteenth century, but, in the middle of the nineteenth, a group of gifted graphic artists staged a revival of this medium. Francis Seymour Haden was one of the more energetic promoters. He was the brother-in-law of James McNeill Whistler and together the two sketched and discussed the art of etching. Both went far in re-establishing the medium in its appropriate niche and they produced many fine specimens in the art of aquaforte. They looked back reverently to the prints of Rembrandt and learned much from the experiments of contemporary Frenchmen.

Haden exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1864 and achieved due recognition for his talents. While he cultivated his own skill, he was arranging exhibitions and advancing the etcher's art. He organized the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers and was elected its first president. Knighthood was bestowed upon him for this accomplishment and he was accorded the honor of membership in the Institut de France.

"Challow Farm" is a drypoint. It was made in 1877 when Haden was at the peak of his skill. He apparently felt an authority over the needle, plying it with ease and assurance, making every stroke tell. It is recorded that Haden started this print with a seascape and dunes and then changed to a rustic scene.

In discussing the etcher's mission, Haden spoke solemnly: "Etching is the skill of the analyst and synthetist, the skill to combine and the skill to separate, to compound and to simplify, to detach plane from plane, to fuse detail into mass, to subordinate definition to space, distance, light, air. It is the knowledge that is required by a life of devotion to what is true and beautiful, by the daily and hourly habit of weighing what we see, in nature, and of thinking how it would be represented in art; the habit, in a word, of constant observation, and the experience that springs from that habit. The skill that grows out of these habits is the skill required by the etcher."

DOROTHY ADLOW

### *Creatures*

In patterns lovely and precise
the creatures of the brown earth go:
the night hawk breasts the twilight
through shadow drifts the tawny do

The chipmunk like a blowing leaf,
the small frog at the watery shoot,
the thrush upon the singing bough,
the rabbit gnawing apple root,—

innocent and exact they breathe.
Their simple destiny is where
beautiful and wild their hearts
beat on the earth or on the air.

FRANCES FROST

## דאָם אויפלעזען פון געשעפטס-פּראָבלעמען

אַן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען געשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סיענס

הויפּט, מעהר ווי אלע מאָל, איז עס נויטיג, אז די געשעפטס-וועלט זאָל געהויבן ווערען, און פּונקט שוין, דערפּיבער, זוכען אַ פּראַקטישען און פערשטענדליכען וועג, ווי צו ברענגען הארמאָניע אין געשעפטס-וועלט, און דאָס גליכען צו דעם געשעפטס-מענש.

אין זיין אונטערבליכער ,דרשה אויפן בארג, האָט קריסטוס יעזוס געגעבען דעם פּונקטליכען כלל ווי אזוי צו האַנדלען מיט אונזער כוישנעכט, ווי למשל דער ארבייטער-געבער, דער ארבייטער, דער קאָנקורענט, אדער דער מיטארבייטער, ער האָט גיזאָגט (מתי 7:12), ,דרום אלעס וואָס איהר ווילט אז די מענשען זאָלען צו אייך טהאָן, מהום איהר אויך אזוי צו זיי; וואָרין דאָס איז די תורה און די נביאים." יעזוס האָט זיינע נאכפאלגער בעקאָנט געמאכט מיט זיינע לעהרעס, און דאָס גליכען האָט ער זיי גילערנט ווי אזוי צו היילען מענשען. מערי בייקער עדדי, די עגזעקיוטיוו און גרינדערין פון קריסטשען סיענס (די קריסטליכע ווייסנשאפט), האָט נאכגעפאָלגט די מיטל פון דעם ,וועג-וויזער" און דעם וואָס זי האָט צוריקגעברענגט צו דעם יעצטיגען דור דעם מושל ווי אזוי קריסטוס יעזוס האָט בעהויבן מענשען. דורך דאָס שטודיום פון דער ביבל און דאָס קריסטשען סיענס מעקסט-בוך, ,ווייסנשאפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו דר'היילינג "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" פון מרי בעיקער עדי. פּרישדעען שרייבען, "דאָס דעם עכסעמפּל צו אלע אונזערע פּראָבלעמען— געשעפּטס, פינאַנציעל, פיזיש, אדער געזעלשאפטליך. לאָמיר נעהמען אין אַנבעטראכט וואָס טרם עדדי האָט גערייכען אין איהר בוך, ,שריפטען שרייבען" וועגען קריסטשען סיענס, די זאָגט (ז. 252), ,קריסטשען סיענס איז נים נור דער העכסטער פונקט פון דער נעמליכער ווייסנשאפט נאָר אויך די קרוין פון קריס-טענטום." אויסער דעם, איז זי אויך נום בעקאָנט מיט דעם פאקט אז דורך וויסנשאפט איז ס'הילף אין אלע האַנדלונגען פון לעבען, דערייבער שרייבט זי אויף דער זעלבער זייט, ,קריסטשען סיענס פערהיליכט אוך בעניסמירט דעם לעהרער און דעם פּרעדיגער; עס שאפט דעם דאקטאָר מים זיכערע און געווים-טע מעדיצין; עס שאפט דעם געשעפטס-מענש מים מוסה און מים כח און שרייבערם דעם ערפאָלג פון ערהליכ-קייט." וואָס קען שאפען דעם געשעפטס-מענש מים מעהר מוסה ווי צו וויסען, און דער ערפאָלג פון זיינע אָרבעט ליבע שפּרעכענדען איז פערזיכערט דען ווייס ער נים, אז ווען ער פערלאָזט זיך אויף נאָט, אז נאָט זאָל פּיהרען זיינע געשעפטען, ווערלען זיינע געשעפטען בעגליקט ווערען. דען עס קען נים זיין אנדערש ווען ער פערלאָזט זיך אויף דער אויבענגער טאָטע און ווערלט אין אים אין אַלען דינגען. ,יעזוס האָט זיינע נאכפאלגער בעקאָנט געמאכט מיט דעם פּרינציפּ פון ליבע צו נעהמען אין אַכטונג אלע מענשען, אויך זיינע פיינדע. דער ווערלט האָט נים ליב דעם פּרינציפּ פון ליבע, אבער דאָס איז דאָס וואָס מאכט דעם מענש גליקליך. ער האָט נים ליב דעם פּרינציפּ פון ליבע, ווייל ער האָט נים פערשטאנען וואָס ער איז. ער האָט נים פערשטאנען זיין אמתע נאטור, ווייל ער האָט נים פערשטאנען זיין אמתע נאטור, האָט ער נים ליב דעם פּרינציפּ פון ליבע

## *Intimate Message: Columbus, Ohio*

***Role of G. O. P. Governors*** ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The Republican Governors are overwhelmingly out to help the Republican Party bury isolationism.

Their influence is definitely on the side of American participation in the peace and they may well prove to be the deciding force within the Party's newly appointed postwar advisory council of 49.

There are today 24 G. O. P. State Executives, from Maine to California, and while a formal poll of their postwar views remains to be taken, it is evident from their public and private discussions at this 35th annual Governors' Conference that they want the Republican Party to put isolationism behind it and start fresh, that they consider isolationism in the world of 1943—or more particularly in the Presidential election of 1944—an unworkable policy and unworkable politics; that it will neither win the peace nor win the election.

In view of the fact that Harrison E. Spangler, National chairman, hopes to resolve the party schism over foreign policy in the course of the next few weeks, the crystallizing view of the Republican Governors takes on special significance. Because they, unlike congressmen, are without any voting record on this issue; they are free to express themselves without embarrassment or without any public confession that they have changed their position. They, therefore, represent a particularly mobile force within their own party.

**Conference Well Attended**

After 10 lean political years, the Republican Governors are present at this Conference in force and everyone with whom I have talked—and that has been a goodly many—showed himself openly convinced that the United States cannot hope to achieve security by itself and must seek security for all by joining with the other nations in preserving the peace.

Gov. Harry F. Kelly, with a fresh mandate from the voters of Michigan and himself no international dreamer, puts it this way: He says that America cannot retain its health in an unhealthy world, that the United States cannot retain its peace in a warring world. Therefore, he concludes let's be willing and ready to explore every possible means by which the United States can collaborate with every country whose interests in a common security are broadly the same.

Governor Kelly is not offering to flip a neat blue print from the back of his wrist but he is convinced that the Republican Party must leave no doubt that it stands for co-operationism, not for isolationism.

He said that he knew none of his Republican colleagues who was prepared to advocate a different view.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, who seems to be declining himself right into the front ranks of the Republican presidential prospects, is also taking the occasion of the Columbus Conference, to align his considerable influence on the side of a forthright G. O. P. declaration on foreign policy. During the course of an afternoon's conversation with half a dozen Washington correspondents, who covered his pre-convention campaign of 1940, Mr. Dewey talked on and off the record on national and international affairs, and the net effect, was to show that the New York Governor's advice to the Republican Postwar Advisory Council is immediately to seize the leadership from one Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"I hope that the Republican Postwar Advisory Council will meet soon and develop a liberal, progressive international program," Mr. Dewey declared. "The Fulbright resolution (which the House Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously passed last week and which urges the formation of international machinery with power to keep the peace) is an excellent beginning."

**Isms Lose Their Meaning**

The Governor said he thought the terms isolationism, interventionism, nationalism and such have lost their meaning in current debate and he thought that it would be better if we discarded all these old epithets and shibboleths and began to assess what America's interests are and to find ways of protecting those interests in the real world as it will be after the war.

When he was asked if he encountered any isolationist sentiment in New York, he replied with a long and unqualified "No-o-o-o-o.' He seemed to mean no emphatically and he thought he was announcing an obvious and representative fact As it is Governor Dewey saying it, it may prove a political fact of large consequence to the Republican Postwar Advisory Council.

If the Spangler-appointed Council ultimately agrees substantially with the evolving viewpoint of the Republican Governors, it will be a political decision of great meaning. It will mean that these politicians believe that isolationism is no longer a political sales commodity. Apologists to the contrary, this Council is overwhelmingly pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist in its make-up. This is not just a correspondent's opinion; it is the judgment of some very distinguished Republican Senators and Congressmen. On the House side the Council omitted Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York and Representative Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. On the Senate side, the Council omitted Senators Joseph Ball of Minnesota and Harold Burton of Ohio. Irrespective of the wisdom of leaving out these Republican leaders, the fact remains that if the Spangler Council votes to embrace genuine co-operationism, it will reflect a decisive change of political opinion.

Now, it needs to be honestly recorded that the demise of Republican isolationism does not automatically mean the birth of full-bodied Republican internationalism. The Republican Governors appear to be substantially united in turning from isolationism, but they are not yet united in agreeing upon the form and degree of co-operationism. But any trend progresses in stages, and this seems both substantial and significant

**Conference of Governors stresses strong states: Page 1.**

## Spars Pay Tribute to Officers With Precision Work

**Formal review ceremonies of only U. S. Coast Guard training station for enlisted women set for July 7; Order emerges from chaos as varied tasks are handled in perfectly co-ordinated pattern.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PALM BEACH, Fla.—July 7 is set for the formal reviewing ceremonies of the only United States Coast Guard Training Station for enlisted women in the United States. Such dignitaries as Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche and Lieut. Commander Dorothy C. Stratton, director of Spars, will attend.

But it was the privilege of newspaperwomen to enjoy what might be called a preview. During the week of June 14 writers and photographers were the guests of the station, living "on board ship"—the former Hotel Biltmore, and learning what it means to become a Spar.

Simultaneously with the arrival of the reporters came about 700 additional Spars and recruits to join the 917 already on hand. From 5 o'clock in the morning they arrived steadily, as many as 140 coming in one single contingent.

From the quarterdeck the first impressions were almost of bedlam. Orders were being issued, luggage unloaded, Spars marching, recruits lining up with shouted orders, photographers' bulbs flashing, and orderlies scurrying. Gradually a pattern formed and what had seemed chaos was discovered to be a beautifully directed traffic problem with no one group interfering with others. Platoons were going out for drills. Other groups formed for marching to the beach for recreation periods. Because of the sizable number of recruits the staff of the near-by Army hospital was called upon to help with physicals and Civilian Defense furnished automobiles to carry the young women back and forth.

That all of these activities could go on at one time with practically no confusion is a tribute to the organizing ability of officers and Spars who arrived a month earlier, to turn the one-time famous resort hotel into a training base.

Because of the great need for these reservists in the field it is expected, according to Lieut. Teresa M. Crowley, director of training, that the station trainees will be kept as nearly as possible to the number of 2,200 who can be accommodated in the building. To that end each two weeks from 350 to 400 girls will be received for a possible 16 weeks of training. Among that number of recruits there are always about a third who can be given definite billets immediately after "boot" training of one month. These are called strikers who go out to earn or "strike" for a rating.

"There are only 2,500 Spars actually in the field. Up to the present we have had to spread our assignments thin and we have found that without exception after a station has received two Spars we are immediately besieged with requests for at least 25 more, Lieutenant Crowley stated.

"The authorized strength for the long pull is 159,000 and we hope to have at least twice that many sent into special billets during 1943."

Lieutenant Crowley spoke at a press conference conducted by Commander Frank T. Kenner, station executive officer, and herself. Commander Kenner, who will remain at the station in his present capacity, announced the appointment of Capt William J. Keester of Washington to be commanding officer of the station. Another announcement was that after June 24 officers for the reserve will be trained at the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn.

Commander Kenner emphasized the great need for the replacing by women of all men needed for actual combat zones, and Lieut. Bob Munroe, Public Relations Officer for the Seventh Naval District, expressed his satisfaction over the prospect of permanent office help. "Until now, I have been able to get a man trained only to have him ordered into active duty."

The conference was attended also by Hazel Rearas who came down from the Washington headquarters of Public Relations, and by Ensign Frances L. Armstrong, public relations officer, attached to the local station.

In line with the plan to replace men in the stations throughout the United States is the plan at the training station itself to quickly train girls to replace the present male cooks, chauffeurs, technicians and other special positions now filled by enlisted Coast Guardsmen. The faculty of the school is now almost entirely composed of women.

Wide World

**Spars Hard at Drill at Florida School**

**On an improvised parade ground, Spars drill at their new school. The Biltmore Hotel can be seen in the background.**

United States Coast Guard

**Lieut. Teresa Crowley**

**Senior Officer in charge of the Spar Training School at Palm Beach, Fla**

## Rural Rallies To Cite Need Of Postwar Plans

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 21—A nation-wide call to rural communities to contribute their suggestions for postwar reconstruction was launched by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace here June 19 when it announced that a series of rallies on postwar planning will be held in rural sections of the Country during the week of Aug. 9 to 13.

The meetings will discuss five aspects of winning the war:

1. How can war be controlled in the future?
2. How law and justice can be established;
3. The interdependence and responsibility of the United States in organizing world for peace;
4. The role of the United States in this task;
5. The United Nations, the brotherhood of man.

Suggestions and recommendations of the rural meetings will be submitted to the Government and released to the press, the Commission said.

Dr. James T Shotwell, Chairman of the Commission, in releasing the call, stressed that more than half the population of the United States is rural and shares heavily in America's responsibility for the future

"In the past, problems of peace have had little to do with everyday living," he continued. "Two world wars have changed all that. War today affects all of us. Small communities are no longer isolated from world happenings. Their security and stability depend on world conditions. We all want to get rid of war, but peace will not come about by wishful thinking. It calls for a spiritual rebirth and the co-operative efforts of all peoples.

"A foreign policy which has this aim in view must have the backing of all the American people. Small communities need to share in this work. They are a large part of our population. Their contribution to postwar planning must be made now, for it is not a moment too early for any of us to think through the kind of peace we want if we are to make secure the military victory of the United Nations. One of the goals we are aiming at is freedom from want, and the recent Food Conference considered that goal in relation to food and agriculture. Rural people are indeed ar essential part of that picture."

The Commission calls on rural communities to hold meetings during the Aug. 9-to-13 week and urges that all groups within the community participate. The Commission is not directly sponsoring any of the conferences, leaving them up to local initiative.

## Tokyo Adopts Defensive Propaganda

*This is the first of two articles which Mr. Menefee is contributing on the critical situation in Japan.*

**By Selden Menefee**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Since the fall of Attu, Japanese home propaganda has reached the climax of a new defensive phase. The people of Japan are being prepared for a long, grim struggle with a formidable enemy, judging from radiocasts monitored by the Federal Communications Commission's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service and made available by the Office of War Information.

The treatment of Attu's fall was itself a revolutionary event in the annals of Japanese propaganda, for it marked the first time that Japan had admitted a complete and decesive defeat. The event was then used to whip the people into a new frenzy of self-sacrifice

Maj. Gen. Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section, told the home audience in a choked voice how the soldiers "who were wounded and sick and who were not able to participate in the final attack" committed hara-kiri.

On the same day, May 30, a typical broadcast exhorted the people of Japan, "The precious spirit of the Imperial forces who died an honorable death on Attu Island must be made the spirit of those engaged in production. We must fight until we die an honorable death in the war of production for the destruction of the U. S. and Britain, thereby responding to the heroes of the northern waters."

The President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Corps, Tatsuo Yamada, added in an address, "To the Heroic Souls of our Attu Garrison Unit Members," "If ever there is a single person who neglects his duty on the home front, we must call such action the greatest injustice to the gallant and loyal souls of our Attu Garrison Unit. . . . Listen very quietly: Isn't that the sound of the voices of our soldiers who are crying on Attu? . . . There is no more room for personal greed. There is only one way—to revenge the chagrin of Attu Island and comfort the souls of those heroes."

**Appeals to Patriotism**

To inspire the people to action, the radio reported a large number of patriotic reactions to the Attu defeat. At the various universities, 1,400 students were said to have asked permission to volunteer for military service. A group of miners in Ibaragi Prefecture, "motivated by the brave fighting of the Imperial defenders of Attu Island," agreed to increase their output by 20 per cent this month.

Workmen at the Hitishi airplane works held a mass meeting and vowed to increase production. The President of Tokyo's Women's University demanded that lipsticks, powder, and permanent waves be banned from the lives of Japanese women. Financial contributions poured into the War Ministry, according to Tokyo.

A new atrocity campaign was also started, to increase fear and hatred of the Americans. During the Attu battle, Major General Yahagi charged that the American forces had used gas against the defenders on two occasions, but this allegation was soon dropped.

Charges that United States forces had bombed or attacked Japanese hospital ships were repeated, however, with the moral: "The American forces which defy humanity cannot be hated enough. . . . It is time to further our determination to crush America, the enemy of humanity." This is one more sign of Tokyo's determination to overcome the people's attitude of contempt for American fighting forces—an attitude developed by the Japanese propagandists themselves in the first easy months of the war.

**Americans "Barbaric"**

At about the same time, Tokyo radio told th home audience for the first time that the Battle of Guadalcanal was a defeat for the Imperial forces, and not a "strategic withdrawal." It becomes apparent that the new Japanese propaganda strategy is to admit some defeats, but not all,—in order to scare the people just enough to make them work harder, without going so far as to demoralize them.

To make this strategy work, Americans are assigned a new role in Japan's radio propaganda. One recent commentary on "The Characteristics of the American People" portrayed us as a pugnacious rather than a peace-loving people: "They are a people of a barbaric and brutal nature, as can be seen in their national sport of wrestling. . . . When they act as a group, they act well. . . . They are very good at industrial mass production. . . ." (But, the radio said,) "they will not be able to maintain their patience. . . . In the final analysis, this war is a race of patience and elasticity. That is the reason why the Japanese race will surely win."

The shift in propaganda emphasis poses a dilemma for the Japanese. In mid-April, Maj.-Gen. Kenryo Sato, head of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, had confidently predicted that air raids by Germany, Italy, and Japan would soon destroy cities on the American mainland. But he added, "Should we fall into a situation of defensive operations, there would be no possibility for us to become the victors."

**Relations With Russia**

Meanwhile, as Chungking sources again predicted a Japanese drive on Siberia, Tokyo radio displayed a new, perhaps a nervous, interest in Russo-Japanese relations. Early in May it had warned the Chinese against trying to "create a rift between Japan and the Soviet Union," declaring that relations between the two countries "are based on the existing neutrality pact, and however desperately Chungking may try to disturb the peace, relations between Japan and the Soviets will remain unchanged."

But on May 20 Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Japanese Board of Information, went so far as to discuss in a press conference the possibility of Russia's leasing Siberian air bases to the United States. He is said to have declared that if this were to happen, it would have an "important bearing" on Soviet-Japanese relations, since such an act would be "against the spirit" of the neutrality pact. When asked whether it would be contrary to the letter of the pact, Mr. Hori hedged, saying that this would depend on the interpretation of the pact, and that in any case he had "no official information of any Soviet moves toward accommodating Siberian air bases to America."

In another broadcast to India and Burma Tokyo said, "Now another conspiracy is being hatched. Will Japan attack Russia via Siberia? For the present, Russo-Japanese relations are governed by a neutrality pact between the two countries But if Russia in the future allows its Siberian bases to be used by the United States, needless to say the Kwantung Army of Japan will deliver such blitzkrieg blows that Russia will not forget them for some time to come. Japan is ready to meet any emergency."

**Now Depend on Kiska**

This was the most threatening note struck by Tokyo against Russia in many months. Usually the Japanese propagandists are content to refer simply to the unflagging vigilance of the Kwantung Army on the Manchurian border. Whether this betrays some intended move against Siberia, or whether it is simply another example of the propaganda of desperation which accompanied the Attu battle, is for the future to decide.

With the loss of Attu, Tokyo lamely commented, "The retaking of Attu Island does not mean the disappearance of the menace against the United States mainland. . . . Kiska Island still remains a strong base for the Japanese. Tremendous difficulties must be met to attack it, and desperate encounters will characterize the future war in the North Pacific."

On the occasion of Admiral Yamamoto's funeral, Premier Hideki Tojo waxed even more pessimistic in an official statement: "The Greater East Asia War is more and more in a stage of decisive battles, and the situation is becoming increasingly serious." And Vice-President Goto of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association said, "We on the home front must be stronger. To destroy the United States and Britain our every possession must be offered to the Empire. . . . Transportation strength must be consolidated. . . . Now is the time. One grain of meal must not be wasted. This war will become more decisive and grave. We must be ready to meet greater difficulties."

## Rome Irredentists Told to Dissolve

BERN, Switzerland, June 21 (AP)—A Rome dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne said dissolution of Italian Irredentist organizations had been ordered by Carlo Scorza, Secretary-General of the Fascist Party.

The dispatch said the action was viewed in the Italian Capital as an indication the Fascists intended to monopolize all extensions of the nation's political movements and to control more closely all manifestations in this field.

The Irredentists originally were Italian patriotic groups which in the late 19th century began urging the return of former Italian territory. The name was formed from the Italian words Italia Irredenta—unredeemed Italy.

## Education Supported by U. S. As 'Good Neighbor' Foundation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 21—Education and not any one church is the bridge of understanding and "good neighbor" development between North and South America.

This is the position the United States Government is taking in the controversy between Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States and various Protestant denominations over the expanding activities of Protestant missions in South America.

The stand of the State Department and the Office of War Information in the matter, though informal, is significant since it represents one of the finest concrete applications of the "four freedoms" to international policy.

The controversy began several months ago with the issuance of a "victory and peace" statement by the National Catholic Welfare Conference in the name of "all the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of the United States."

**Wide Claims Made**

The statement proclaimed that citizens of Latin America "are bound to us by the closest bonds of religion. They are not," it added, "merely our neighbors; they are our brothers preferring the same faith."

The statement went on to warn that "every effort made to rob them of their Catholic region or to ridicule it or to offer them a substitute for it is deeply resented by the peoples of these countries and by American Catholics. These efforts prove to be a disturbing factor in our international relations."

The Federal Council of Churches shortly thereafter countered with a protest, deploring the "pretension of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to circumscribe the religious freedom of Protestant Christians in the proclamation of their faith, while by implication reserving for themselves the right to the universal proclamation of their own." The Council said that instead of being a peril to good relations in the Americas, Protestant institutions, "with some easily explained exceptions," are "regarded with great favor by governments and peoples in the countries where they are located."

**Council for Freedom**

In conclusion the Federal Council expressed hope that Protestants and Roman Catholics can combine their influence "in these days of supreme crisis, to work for religious freedom and other great freedoms."

More recently the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States filed a protest with the State Department against the Roman Catholic statement. "On the principle expressed by the hierarchy, Roman Catholics ought to be suppressed in the United States, seeing it is predominately Protestant," the statement said.

Protestant churches have maintained missions, schools, hospitals and social service centers in South America for 50 to 75 years. In some places, Roman Catholics have sent their children to Protestant schools because of the high educational standards maintained.

Since the outbreak of the war, restrictions, especially in Brazil have been clamped down on the immigration of persons under religious auspices, but these have lifted in certain instances. The number of missionaries seeking admission to South America increased considerably after the closing of missions in China and Japan.

Protestant sources have told the State Department that it is a mistake to assume that the people of South America are all Roman Catholics merely because they have no other religion. A vast majority of the illiterate Indians are more pagan than Roman Catholic, they argue.

Another point where Protestants and Roman Catholics clash is for the loyalties of women. The Roman Catholic Church has long been a major influence in keeping Latin women in the nome. Thousands of South American women who have been stepping out of the home for the first time to do civilian defense and other types of war work may never retire entirely from public life, but after the war may furnish a broad new field for enlightenment and education in the ways of democracy.

Major North American missionary agencies now at work in Latin America include the following: Baptist, Congregational, Christian, Disciples of Christ, Evangelical and Reformed Church; Friends; Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed Church in America, and United Brethren

## European Transport Chaotic Under Pattern of Swastika

**By Ernest S. Pisko**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The more than critical situation in the European transport system was disclosed in a recent report by Reichsminister Albert Speer which stated that it has become almost impossible to carry out the necessary transport and movements of troops and the shipping of matériel in the prescribed time and to the required extent.

According to the private source which informed the Swedish newspaper Aftontidningen about the German Minister's findings Professor Speer demanded tha all private trips and holiday traffic in Germany should be stopped immediately.

Passenger and nonessential freight traffic have, however, been so severely restricted for a long time that not even their complete stopping is likely to have a marked result. What benefit could be derived from a further curtailment has now been rendered illusory through a decree issued by Reichsbahn Minister Julius Dorpmüller prohibiting the loading of freight cars beyond capacity.

About a year ago loading of 20 per cent overweight had been allowed as an emergency measure. Now the Reichsbahn has rescinded this measure, which is said to have caused an alarming number of accidents and severe damage to the groundwork.

The proclamation of the Speer and Dorpmüller regulations, which practically cancel each other, is typical of the confusion in Nazi bureaucracy and of the conflicting problems that hamper the carrying out of the much vaunted Total Mobilization.

The German correspondent of the Swiss weekly newspaper Weltwoche pointed out in a recent article that the average output of German factories has lagged behind the planned estimates by 30 per cent. In some cases the difference is said to have been 50 per cent—and that despite the fact that, according to the Swiss newspaper, production figures for this year were fixed considerably lower than for last year

The Weltwoche expressed the opinion that lack of locomotives, trucks and gearse has been mainly responsible for the adverse trend and that the British and American air raids on railway junctions deepened the predicament.

While these factors no doubt played an important role, advices from German "underground" sources regarding the Stettin shipyards show that other causes, too, have to be taken into account. The "underground" reports disclosed that none of the three principal Stettin shipyards, all of which had been formerly employed in the construction of U-boats, has turned out a single U-boat during the last six months.

The yards are so overcrowded with repair work that there is neither space nor are there workers available for new construction. No less than 50 U-boats had to be repaired between last February and May, apart from a large number of freighters whose Diesel engines had to be replaced by steam engines.

Thus, we find two other reasons for the drop in German production: Repairs of the stock in use occupy the facilities for new construction; the oil deficiency makes unforeseer work necessary.

Labor itself is also instrumental in retarding work. Fifty per cent of the Stetin shipyard workers are men over 55. A large proportion of the men are unskilled. Many foreign workers are employed at the Stettin yards—1,000 of them at the "Vulkan Werft," alone.

Little or nothing is known of the attitude of the workers there, whether or not they slowed down intentionally; but that all is not well at the Stettin yards can be surmised from the fact that the last U-boat to be launched there, in November, 1942, went down the moment it hit the water.

Nazi propaganda has widely publicized how successfully the authorities have evacuated war industries from the danger area. But the trouble with factory migration is that the coal and iron deposits of the Ruhr Valley, for instance, cannot be shifted and that the moving of factories to sites 500 miles and more from their original location means that every ton of coal or iron which they need has now to be shipped over 10 times as many miles as before.

The Germans boast that Total Mobilization has provided them with an undreamed-of army of workers. This statement, too, has to be taken with several grains of salt It is true that several hundred thousand persons — artisans, employees and owners of small shops, and housewives — were pressed into war factories. Yet their usefulness at their new places is highly questionable.

## Army Prepares German People For Strictly Defensive War

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERN, Switzerland, June 21—A German Army report a few days ago stated: "The question of a summer offensive against Russia is one to be decided by the General Staff alone."

This statement was interpreted here as well as in Germany as a roundabout way of stating that there would be no summer offensive, and of preparing the people for a lack of action which a large part of the population had expected.

A line in the Münchener Neueste Nachrichten about the Russian front seemed to point to the same conclusion in stating that defensive warfare was now the patriotic duty of every German. This reflects the ebbing offensive spirit in Germany and shows an attempt to concentrate energies for the defense of the Fatherland.

Party instructions issued to cell leaders throughout Germany read in the same vein. They say that the time for offensive action is gone now, that such action would not be favorable to the Germans at this time and that the German High Command has figured out some other way of knocking out the Russian forces.

What this other way is is a matter of speculation in Germany. Some believe that the Führer must have a tremendous trick in his pocket by means of which he will lure the Russians close to Germany in a dangerous trap. then close the trap and thus save Germany from the Russian steamroller as was done in the last war.

This opinion is, however, held only by an optimistic fringe. Most Germans have become pessimistic about Russia. Soldiers say they don't want to and cannot endure another winter in Russia. This may be just part of the traditional soldiers' grumbling, but it is interesting when compared with the morale of the troops at the beginning of the war against Russia.

There is great fear of the Russians in Germany. The Russians are portrayed in the press as rabid fighters who neither give nor expect quarter. Likewise the Russians do not have a reputation for humanitarianism.

The bitterness of the fighting in Russia has a terrifically depressing effect on Geerman morale. German civilians give prisoners in Russian hands up for lost. Because of this bitterness defeat in Russia has a more enervating effect on morale than any defeat by the western nations. Stalingrad depressed the Germans far more than Tunisia.

The Germans now for the first time are talking about humanitarian warfare. Formerly the very word humanitarian was a word of shame. They believe their prisoners in English and American hands are treated well. The chief regret of many was that the capture of Tunis took as long as it did. They believe "Fortress Europe" is considerably stronger and will take a great deal longer to fall.

Losses on the Russian front are no longer reported by mail. Now a Party member comes personally to inform a mother or wife of her loss. Recently such a bearer of ill tidings in Konstanz, according to a Konstanz paper, was rewarded for his efforts by having the picture of the Führer wrapped about his neck.

It is difficult to say whether Russian successes have a political reaction within Germany. One Captain was quoted as saying recently, "We can't leave a soldier on the eastern front too long as he will return the biggest Communist living."

On the other hand, reliable reports state that fear of the mere physical effects of defeat at the hands of the Russians paralyzes any political thought in favor of Communism. The Nazi press naturally emphasizes the punishment and destruction the Russians will inflict if they break into Germany, and thus tries to strengthen fear in order to improve morale. No doubt fear is strengthened, but it is very doubtful whether it improves fighting morale.

Other reports have it that Communists have not shown up in daily deliveries to concentration camp for years. Most of the prisoners are "black market" traders, chronic listeners to foreign stations, scolders against the government, and blackout thieves. Some instances are reported of old Communists being taken out of camps to be sent to the eastern front to defend the Fatherland against Communism.

# Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's Sales (est.) | 750,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 382,930 |
| 1943 vol. to date | 164,823,328 |
| 1942 Vol. to date | 49,734,523 |

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*By the Associated Press*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 50.5 | Prev. day | 50.5 |
| Month ago | 50.7 | Year ago | 35.6 |
| 1943 high | 52.2 | 1943 low | 41.7 |

| Stks./Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott Lab 1.60a | 1 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ | — ¼ |
| Abbott L pf (4) ♦ | 10 | 113 | 113 | 113 | |
| Adams Exp 1.25g | 10 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | |
| Air Reduction (1a) | 12 | 45 | 43¾ | 44 | — ¾ |
| A o s Vicks 6 ♦ | 10 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | —2¼ |
| Alaska Juneau | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| Allegheny Corp | 14 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| Allegh pf $30aa | 8 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 | — ¼ |
| Allegheny pr pf | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | —1 |
| Allegh Ludl $ .70g | 17 | 28¼ | 27¾ | 28 | — ¼ |
| Allied Chem 6a | 2 | 155½ | 154 | 155½ | + ½ |
| Allied Strs (.45g) | 21 | 13½ | 12¾ | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| Allis-Ch Mfg 1½a | 21 | 38¼ | 37¾ | 38 | — ¼ |
| Allied Mills (1½g) | 1 | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | — ¼ |
| Amal Leather | 3 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ¼ |
| Am Ag Chem 1.20 | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | + ¼ |
| Am Airlines 1½a | 2 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | |
| Am Bank Note .40g | 1 | 15¾ | 15 | 15 | — ¼ |
| Am Bosch (1.6a) | 1 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | Jun 19 |
| Am Brake Sh .65g | 1 | 38¾ | 28 | 28 | —. |
| Am Cable & Rad | 24 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Am Can (3) | 3 | f6 | 86 | f6 | |
| Am Can pf (7) ♦ | 80 | 178 | 177½ | 177¾ | —1 |
| Am Car&Fdy (2g) | 21 | 40½ | 40¼ | 40½ | —1 |
| Am Ch & Cable 1a | 2 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | + ⅜ |
| Am Ch&Chl pf 5 ♦ | 10 | 114 | 114 | 114 | |
| Am Chicle (4a) ♦ | 50 | 107⅜ | 106½ | 107⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Am Colortype .30g | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅜ |
| Am C S 6½pf6 ♦ | 10 | 103 | 103 | 103 | +1¼ |
| Am Distill | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| Am Encaus Tiling | 3 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| Am Export L (1g) | 11 | 26¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | — ⅜ |
| Am & For Pow | 27 | 7 | 6½ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am F P $6 1.65b | 1 | 77½ | 77 | 77 | — ⅛ |
| Am&FP $7 1.92a | 1 | 85 | 85 | 85 | —2 |
| Am & F P 2pf | 33 | 23¾ | 22½ | 23¼ | — ¼ |
| Am Home P. 2.40 | 9 | 66 | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Am Locomotive | 7 | 15 | 14¾ | 15 | — ¼ |
| Am M&Fdy (.40g) | 1 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| Am M & Met 1½g | 3 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| Am Metal (1) | 2 | 23½ | 22½ | 23½ | + ⅛ |
| Am News 1.80 ♦ | 90 | 31⅝ | 31½ | 31⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Am Pow & Lt | 19 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am P & L $6 pf | 8 | 30 | 26⅞ | 29⅞ | — ⅞ |
| Am P & L $5 pf | 4 | 27½ | 27 | 27 | —1⅛ |
| Am Rad & St .30a | 116 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Am Roll Mill .40g | 11 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | |
| Am RM pf 4½ ♦ | 220 | 64 | 63½ | 64 | |
| Am Seating (1a) | 2 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| Am Ship Bld 2g ♦ | 20 | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¼ | — ¼ |
| Am Smelt & R (2) | 15 | 47⅞ | 47¼ | 47¾ | |
| Am Sm&R pf 7 ♦ | 70 | 151 | 150¼ | 150½ | |
| Am Stl Fdrs (1g) | 10 | 26¼ | 25⅝ | 26 | — ⅛ |
| Am Stores (.90g) | 2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| Am Stove (.60g) | 2 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ¼ |
| Am Sug Ref 1½g | 2 | 29¾ | 29½ | 29½ | — ¼ |
| Am Tel & Tel (9) | 9 | 152⅞ | 152⅝ | 152⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Am Tobacco (3a) | 5 | 57½ | 57 | 57⅜ | —1⅛ |
| Am Tob B (3a) | 7 | 58½ | 58¼ | 58¼ | — ¼ |
| Am Tob pf (6) ♦ | 380 | 143¾ | 143½ | 143½ | + ½ |
| Am Type Fdrs 1½g | 7 | 11 | 1 ¾ | 10¾ | — ¼ |
| Am Viscose (1a) | 27 | 44⅛ | 43⅞ | 44⅛ | |
| Am Vitrose pf (5) | 1 | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | |
| Am Wat Wks | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| Am Woolen | 4 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| Am Wool pf (4½) | 8 | 70¼ | 69⅜ | 70 | — ¼ |
| Am Zinc L & S | 4 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Anaconda 1g | 49 | 27⅜ | 26⅝ | 26¾ | — ½ |
| Anchor H Gl .30g | 2 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | — ⅛ |
| Anac W&C 1½a ♦ | 80 | 25¾ | 25½ | 25½ | — ⅛ |
| Arch-Dan-M (1g) | 2 | 43¾ | 43½ | 43½ | + ⅛ |
| Armour Del pf (7) | 8 | 110 | 109⅞ | 110 | + ⅛ |
| Arm Ill | 23 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | |
| Arm Ill pr pf | 1 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | — ¼ |
| Armstrong Ck 1½g | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — ½ |
| Asd Dry Gds 1½g | 31 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| Asd DG 1pf 6 ♦ | 50 | 89½ | 89 | 89 | —1 |
| Asso DG 2pf 7 ♦ | 80 | 85⅜ | 84⅝ | 85 | —1⅜ |
| Atch T & S F 3g | 14 | 54⅜ | 53⅞ | 54⅜ | — ½ |
| Atch T & S F pf 5 | 6 | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | —1 |
| Atl Cst Line 1½g | 11 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 32¼ | —1¼ |
| Au Refining .30g | 18 | 24⅛ | 24½ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Atlas Corp 1½g | 32 | 11⅞ | 11⅜ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| Atlas Corp pf (3) | 3 | 55¾ | 55⅜ | 55¾ | + ⅜ |
| Atlas Pow 1½g ♦ | 140 | 61¼ | 60¾ | 60¾ | — ¼ |
| Atlas Tack .45g | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| Austin Nichols | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Aust Nich pr A ♦ | 10 | 57 | 57 | 57 | —1 |
| Aviation Corp .10g | 64 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| B | | | | | |
| Bald Loco (3½g) ♦ | 74 | 17 | 16¼ | 16⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Balt & Ohio | 11 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 9 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ⅛ |
| Bangor&A pf 5½ ♦ | 40 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | — ¼ |
| Barber Asph | 5 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ¼ |
| Barker Bros (1½e) | 3 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| Barnsdall Oil .60 | 9 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| Bath Iron Wks 2g | 4 | 18½ | 18½ | 18⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Beatrice Crm 1a | 2 | 30 | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | |
| Beat Crm pf 5 ♦ | 101 | 103¾ | 103 | 103¾ | + ¾ |
| Bell Aire (1g) | 11 | 15¾ | 15 | 15⅛ | — ⅞ |
| Bending-Hem .80 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| Bendix Aviat 1½g | 17 | 57 | 56⅛ | 56½ | — ⅛ |
| Benef Ind Ln .60g | 6 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Best Foods (.60) | 13 | 15¾ | 15 | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Beth Steel (3g) | 8 | 62¼ | 62 | 62¼ | — ⅛ |
| Bigelow-Sanf (1g) | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| Black & Dck 1.60 | 5 | 18¼ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| Blaw-Knox .20g | 29 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| Bloomingd ⅛g ♦ | 190 | 19 | 18 | 18½ | |
| Boeing Airp 1g | 21 | 17⅜ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Bon Ami A (4) ♦ | 20 | 93 | 93 | 93 | —1 |
| Bond Strs 1.60 | 2 | 26¾ | 26⅛ | 26¾ | + ¼ |
| Borden Co (.60g) | 8 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27⅜ | — ¼ |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 5 | 34¼ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Boston & Maine | 2 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| Bower Roll B 1g | 2 | 35 | 35 | 35 | — ¼ |
| Bridgeport Br ⅛g | 20 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Briggs Mfg (2) | 6 | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Briggs & Strat 3 | 1 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | — ¼ |
| Bristol-Myers .90g | 5 | 42⅞ | 42⅝ | 42⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Bklyn & Q Trans | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 4a♦ | 10 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| Brunswick 1.20a | 6 | 42½ | 41½ | 41½ | —1 |
| Brunswick Balke (1½g) | 2 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| Bucyrus-Erie (1½g) | 12 | 9⅜ | 8⅞ | 9 | — ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg | 23 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Budd Wheel 1½g | 17 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Bullard Co (1g) | 3 | 21⅞ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Bulova Watch (2) | 1 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | — ¼ |
| Burling Mills .70g | 3 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30¼ | — ⅛ |
| Bur Add M .60 | 23 | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 14 | — ⅛ |
| Butler Bros .30a | 7 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| Butler Bros pf1½ | 3 | 25⅜ | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ⅛ |
| Butte C&Z 1.40 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Byers (AM) Co | 4 | 16½ | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| Byers pf 7.20b ♦ | 60 | 76 | 75¾ | 76 | — ½ |
| C | | | | | |
| Calif Pack 1½b | 11 | 28 | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | — ½ |
| Callahan Z-Lead | 13 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Calumet & H .45g | 17 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Campbell Wyn 1½g | 7 | 17⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Can D G Ale .60 | 9 | 20½ | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Canad Pacific | 26 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Cannon Mills (2) | 5 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | — ¼ |
| Capital Adm A | 5 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| Carr C & O (5) ♦ | 40 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | — ½ |
| Carriers & Gen .20 | 11 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Case (JI) Co (3g) | 1 | 119 | 119 | 119 | — ½ |
| Caterpil Trac (2) | 12 | 48 | 47½ | 47½ | — ⅞ |
| Celanese Cp (1g) | 6 | 39 | 38 | 38 | —1 |
| Celanese 5 pf 5 ♦ | 50 | 104 | 104 | 104 | |
| Celanese 7 pf 7 ♦ | 60 | 113 | 112 | 113 | —1 |
| Celanese pr pf 7 ♦ | 70 | 123¾ | 123¾ | 123¾ | + ¼ |
| Celotex Corp 1½ | 19 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Cent Aguirre 1½g | 3 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ¼ |
| Cent Found .10g | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| Cent RR N J | 15 | 15 | 13⅝ | 14⅜ | —1 |
| Cent Vio Sug 2½a | 1 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Certain-teed Prod | 10 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| Cer-teed 6 pf ♦ | 70 | 56 | 55½ | 55½ | — ¼ |
| Ches & Ohio (3) | 25 | 43¼ | 42½ | 42½ | — ½ |
| Chi & E Ill | 6 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| Chi&E Ill A 1.50g | 3 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Gt West | 2 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | + ¼ |
| Chi Gt W pf 1?½k | 7 | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ¼ |
| Chi Mail Or ⅛e | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Chi Pneu Tool (2) | 2 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¼ | |
| Chi PT pref2½ | 80 | 52½ | 51¾ | 52½ | +1 |
| Childs Co | 17 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | + ⅜ |
| Chrysler Cp (1½g) | 12 | 79 | 78½ | 78½ | — ½ |
| City Ice & F 1.20 | 3 | 14¼ | 14½ | 14¼ | — ⅛ |
| City Stores | 16 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | + ¼ |
| Clev & Pitt 3½ ♦ | 100 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | + ⅛ |
| Clev E Il pf 4½ ♦ | 10 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ | |
| Clev Graph Br (1g) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| Clev Gr B pf 5 ♦ | 20 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | +1⅜ |
| Climax Mol 1.20a | 6 | 42½ | 41½ | 41½ | —1 |
| Clett Peabody 1a | 1 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | |
| Coca-Cola A (3) ♦ | 20 | 64 | 64 | 64 | |
| Colgate-Palm-P 1½ | 5 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ½ |
| Colo-P-P pf4½ ♦ | 10 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Collins & Aik | 5 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ⅛ |
| Col & South ♦ | 50 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ⅛ |
| Col & South 1pf ♦ | 31 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| Col Fuel & Ir 1½a | 4 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Col Broadc A 60a | 2 | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Col G & El | 17 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| Col Gas & El 5 ♦ | 10 | 65 | 65 | 65 | +1 |
| Colum Pict 1½a | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ¼ |
| Com'l Credit (3) | 3 | 40 | 39¾ | 39¾ | — ¼ |
| Com'l Solvents .30g | 15 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| Comwlth & South | 60 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Con & Sa pf 5½ | 6 | 63¼ | 62 | 62 | —1 |
| Consol Cig 1.60a | 41 | 20⅛ | 19⅞ | 20 | |
| Consol Coppermines | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| Consol Edison 1.60 | 41 | 20⅛ | 19⅞ | 20 | |
| Consol Film Ind | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Cons Film pf (½g) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Laundries | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| Con Vultee (1g) | 14 | 17¼ | 16¾ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Vultee pf 1¼ | 3 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| Consol's Coal | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ⅛ |
| Cont Pr pf 4½ ♦ | 20 | 99⅞ | 99½ | 99¾ | + ¼ |
| Cont' C pf 2½ new | 2 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | — ¼ |
| Container Cp ½a | 2 | 22⅞ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ⅛ |
| Conn R R Coke pf | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ¼ |
| Cont Bak ½g | 4 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ¼ |
| Cont Can (½g) | 14 | 35 | 33¾ | 35 | — ½ |
| Cont Dia Fib .45g | 3 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Ins 1.60a | 1 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | — ⅜ |
| Cont Motors .30g | 17 | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Oil Del (1) | 8 | 34 | 33¾ | 34 | + ⅜ |
| Cont Steel (½g) | 2 | 26 | 25½ | 25½ | — ⅞ |
| Copperweld Stl .80 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| Cop'weld pf 2½ ♦ | 20 | 50 | 50 | 50 | + ½ |
| Corn Exch 2.40 ♦ | 50 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | |
| Corn Products 2.60 | 20 | 55¼ | 54½ | 55 | — ⅛ |
| Corn Prod pf 7 ♦ | 2 | 179½ | 179½ | 179½ | + ½ |
| Coty Inc (.15g) | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Coty Internatl | 12 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| Crane Co (1e) | 10 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ | |
| Crane Co cv pf 5 ♦ | 70 | 106 | 106 | 106 | + ¼ |
| Cream of Wh 1½g | 1 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Crosley Co (½e) | 3 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | — ½ |
| Crow Ck & S ½e | 6 | 28¾ | 28¼ | 28¾ | — ¼ |
| Crown C&S pf 2½ | 1 | 44 | 44 | 44 | + ¼ |
| Crown Zeller (1) | 1 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Crown Zel pf 5 ♦ | 110 | 94⅜ | 93¾ | 93¾ | — ⅜ |
| Crucible Steel 2g | 4 | 33⅜ | 33⅛ | 33½ | — ½ |
| Crucible Stl pf 5 | 6 | 77 | 77 | 77 | + ¼ |
| Cuba RR pf ♦ | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| Cuban-Am Sug ⅛e | 16 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 13⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Cudahy Pack | 2 | 19⅛ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| Curtis Publishing | 2 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| Curt P pr pf 11½t | 4 | 34⅜ | 33¼ | 33⅜ | — ⅞ |
| Curtiss-Wright 1e | 71 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Curtis-Wr A (1g) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | — ¼ |
| Cutler-Hammer ½g | 32 | 24¼ | 23¾ | 24 | +1 |
| D | | | | | |
| Davison Chem (1g) | 7 | 16 | 15⅝ | 16 | — ⅛ |
| Deere & Co 1.35e | 13 | 38¼ | 37¾ | 38⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Deere & Co pf 1.40 | 1 | 34¾ | 34¼ | 34¼ | |
| Dicks-Wem-G ¾g | 2 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Del Lack & West | 33 | 8¾ | 7⅝ | 8 | — ⅜ |
| Del & Hudson | 3 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Den & R G W pf | 13 | 1½ | 1¾ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Detroit Ed (.90g) | 19 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ⅛ |
| Devoe & R A 1 ♦ | 220 | 29¾ | 28¾ | 29⅜ | — ¼ |
| Diam T Motor ½e | 2 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 13⅞ | — ⅝ |
| Dist Corp-S h2.22 | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | — ½ |
| Dixie C A 2½ ♦ | 370 | 42½ | 42 | 42¼ | — ¼ |
| Doehler Die C ⅛g | 4 | 30⅛ | 29¾ | 29¾ | — ⅜ |
| Dome Mines h1.20g | 12 | 20½ | 20½ | 20¼ | — ¼ |
| Douglas Airc 5e | 3 | 66½ | 66⅜ | 66⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Dresser Mfg 1g | 3 | 31¼ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Duehill Int | 4 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| du Pont de N (2g) | 1 | 152¼ | 152¼ | 152¼ | — ¾ |
| du Pont pf (4½) | 2 | 129 | 128½ | 128½ | — ½ |
| E | | | | | |
| Eastern Air L | 4 | 37¾ | 37 | 37 | — ½ |
| Eastman Kodak 5 | 4 | 164½ | 163 | 163 | —2 |
| East Kod pf 6 ♦ | 40 | 181½ | 181 | 181 | — ½ |
| Eaton Mfg (3) | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | — ¼ |
| El & Mus Ind .06g | 3 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| El Auto-Lite 1g | 10 | 38 | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Elec Boat (½g) | 2 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ¼ |
| El Power & Light | 8 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| El Pr & Lt $6 pf | 1 | 54 | 54 | 54 | |
| El Pr & Lt $7 pf | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | —1 |
| El Storage Bat 2 | 2 | 39¾ | 39¼ | 39¼ | — ¼ |
| Endicott-John (3) | 2 | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Eng Pub Service | 8 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Eng PS $5 pf 5 ♦ | 70 | 77 | 76¼ | 77 | + ½ |
| Eng $5½pf5½ ♦ | 170 | 80 | 79 | 80 | +1½ |
| Eng PS $6 pf 6 ♦ | 10 | 84 | 84 | 84 | +1 |
| Erie RR (1/2g) | 8 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| Erie RR ct (1½g) | 29 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| Evans Products | 7 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Ex-Cell-O 2.60 | 1 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| Exchange Buffet | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| F | | | | | |
| Fairbanks Morse 1 | 7 | 37⅜ | 37½ | 37½ | |
| Fajardo Sugar 2 | 5 | 26 | 25½ | 25½ | — ⅜ |
| Fed Lt & Tr (3½g) | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ½ |
| Fed Mng&Smelt 2g | 1 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ¼ |
| Fed Mot Tr .20g | 2 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| Fed D Strs 1.40a | 2 | 24 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Fed D St pf 4½ ♦ | 20 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | |
| Ferro Enamel | 3 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ¼ |
| Fir P F Im 1.60a | 1 | 49⅛ | 48⅞ | 49⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Firestone T 1¾g | 15 | 39⅜ | 38¼ | 39¼ | — ¼ |
| Flintkote (½g) | 3 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ⅞ |
| Flintkotepf(4½) ♦ | 250 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | + ½ |
| Florence Stove (1g) | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | |
| Follansbee Steel | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| Foster Wheeler | 3 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | — ⅜ |
| Francisco Sugar | 2 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ⅜ |
| Freeport Sulph 2 | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | — ¼ |
| Fruehauf Trs 1.40 | 4 | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¼ | — ¾ |
| Fruehauf pf 5 ♦ | 10 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | |
| G | | | | | |
| Gabriel Co (.20g) | 20 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gar (Robt) 1½e | 15 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| Gamewell Co 1g ♦ | 30 | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | |
| Gar Wood Ind 1½g | 8 | 5¾ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | |
| Gaylord Cont ½a | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | |
| Gaylord C pf 2¾ | 1 | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | |
| Gen Am Trans (1g) | 2 | 46⅜ | 46½ | 46½ | — ⅜ |
| Gen Baking .30g | 5 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Bronze | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅜ |
| Gen Cable | 5 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| Gen Cab pf3½ ♦ | 120 | 90½ | 89½ | 89½ | — ½ |
| Gen Cigar (1) | 2 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | — ¼ |
| Gen Elec (1.40) | 30 | 38 | 37½ | 38 | + ¼ |
| Gen Foods .80g | 8 | 42⅞ | 42½ | 42⅞ | — ¼ |
| Gen G & El A | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| Gen Mills (4) | 1 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| Gen Mills 5pf 5 ♦ | 30 | 130½ | 130 | 130 | —1½ |
| Gen Motors (1g) | 42 | 53⅞ | 53¼ | 53½ | — ½ |
| Gen O Adv | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gen O Adv A 3e | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | —1 |
| Gen Prec Eq (1½g) | 2 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ¼ |
| Gen Print Ink .20g | ♦2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Ry Signal 1½g | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | — ½ |
| Gen Real & Util | 54 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Real & Ut pf | 9 | 49¼ | 48½ | 48½ | —1 |
| Gen Refract .60g | 5 | 21 | 20 | 20 | —1½ |
| Gen Shoe (1½g) | 3 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Stl Cast pf 3k | ♦ 70 | 77½ | 77¼ | 77½ | — ½ |
| Gen Tel (1.60) | 2 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ¼ |
| Gen T & Rub 1½a | 1 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Gillette S Raz 1½g | 3 | 8½ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gimbel Bros .15a | 4 | 11 | 10¾ | 10⅞ | — ¼ |
| Gimbel Br $6 pf 6 | 3 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | —2½ |
| Gliddon Co (.60g) | 19 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gobel (Adolf) | 10 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Goebel Brew (.20) | 7 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| Goodrich B F 1½a | 1 | 39½ | 39 | 39 | — ½ |
| Goodyear T & R 1g | 6 | 37¾ | 37 | 37⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Goodyear pf (5) | 2 | 101 | 101 | 101 | — ½ |
| Gotham Hos (1½g) | 2 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Graham-Paige Mot | 12 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Granby C Min .60 | 4 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| Grand Union | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ½ |
| Grant (WT) 1.40 | 1 | 4¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | — ¼ |
| Gt Nor Ry pf (1g) | 24 | 29⅜ | 29⅛ | 29¼ | — ¾ |
| Gt West Sug 1½g | 8 | 25⅝ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Gt W Sug pf 7 ♦ | 20 | 149¼ | 149¼ | 149¼ | + ¼ |
| Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | + ¼ |
| Green (HL) (2g) | 5 | 45¼ | 45 | 45¼ | |
| Greyhound Co (1) | 41 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18¼ | — ⅛ |
| Greyhound pf (.55) | 5 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| Grum Air En 1½a | 9 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14½ | — ⅜ |
| Gunstan Sugar | 9 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4⅝ | |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | 15 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | — ¼ |
| Gulf Mob & Oh pf | 5 | 37 | 36¾ | 36¾ | — ⅛ |
| H | | | | | |
| Hack W pf(A)14k ♦ | 10 | 35 | 35 | 35 | + ⅛ |
| Hall (WF) Print 1 | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ¼ |
| Hamil Watch .40a | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | —1 |
| Hom Watch pf 6 ♦ | 10 | 106 | 106 | 106 | — ¼ |
| Hamm 55 pf 5 ♦ | 20 | 107 | 107 | 107 | + ¼ |
| Harb-Walker 1½e | 2 | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Hayes Indust 15e | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| Haven Mfg | 9 | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| Hazel-Atlas G 5 ♦ | 30 | 101¾ | 101½ | 101¾ | |
| Hercules Motor 1 | ♦9 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | |
| Hercules Powder 1e | 2 | 86 | 85¾ | 86 | |
| Holland Furn (2) | 1 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | |
| Hom (CE) (1.20) | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | + ⅛ |
| Hotly Sugar (1) | 3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| Howe Sound (3) | 4 | 34¾ | 34¼ | 34½ | — ½ |
| Hudson & Man | 4 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅛ |
| Hudson & Man pf | 4 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | — ½ |
| Hudson B M&S 1c2 | 5 | 26¼ | 26 | 26 | + ⅜ |
| Hudson Motor | 30 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ½ |
| Hupp Motor | 29 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| I | | | | | |
| Illinois Central | 11 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | — ⅜ |
| Ill Central pf | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| Indpls P&L .90g | 1 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ⅛ |
| Indust Rayon (2) | 6 | 40¾ | 40 | 40 | — ¾ |
| Inger-Rand (3g) | 3 | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| Inland Steel (2g) | 5 | 69 | 68¼ | 69 | — |
| Inspirat C Cop ½g | 4 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| Interchem Cp 1.60 | 5 | 31¾ | 31¼ | 31¾ | + ⅛ |
| Intercon Rub (1e) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Interlake Iron ½e | 5 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Int Harvester (2) | 8 | 70¾ | 69½ | 69½ | —1¼ |
| Int Harv pf (7) ♦ | 80 | 171½ | 171½ | 171½ | + ½ |
| Int Hydro-Elec A | 4 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | — ⅛ |
| Int Min&Ch(½g) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ¼ |
| Int Mining | 14 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | — ¼ |
| Int Nick Can (2) | 27 | 32⅝ | 32⅜ | 32⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Int Paper | 23 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11¾ | |
| Int Ry Cen Am | 6 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9½ | —

# News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

## President May Call Anew For Subsidy Funds

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The possibility that President Roosevelt may make new demands for food price subsidy funds if he signs the Connally-Smith-Harness anti-strike bill was forecast in some congressional circles today.

While legislative leaders said they understood Mr. Roosevelt is reluctant to accept some provisions of the measure, several thought he may approve the bill and then call on Congress to furnish money to effect the roll back in food costs that organized labor has been seeking.

Directed primarily at providing machinery for use in the coal wage dispute, which entered another crisis stage today with breakdown of negotiations between the operators and John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers, the measure outlaws strikes in government-controlled war industries, sets up restrictions to slow down walkouts in privately-operated plants, empowers the War Labor Board (WLB) to settle disputes and prohibits union contributions to political campaigns.

Organized labor generally has looked upon the bill as an indirect congressional effort to prevent further wage increases and there remained doubt that labor's opposition to it would be greatly modified by new administration promises to roll back food prices by use of subsidies.

### Before Senate Soon

The subsidy question probably will come before the Senate Wednesday on a bill to expand the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio has moved to reduce a proposed $500,000,000 fund for subsidy payments to $250,000,000, an amount which would not permit the CCC to enter any new subsidy fields.

What the Senate does on this question is likely to furnish a criterion for its action on a House move to prevent the Office of Price Administration (OPA) from using any of the $130,000,000 it would be allowed in a $2,898,000,000 war agency appropriations measure to finance the administration of subsidies. The House also lopped $30,000,000 off the amount its appropriations committee previously had recommended for all OPA operations.

The subsidy action apparently split the Senate into two camps, without much regard to party affiliations, and the decision is touch-and-go. The trend, however, seemed to be toward restoring the depleted OPA funds.

While Acting Chairman Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn.), Senator Styles Bridges (R-N. H.), and Gerald Nye (R-N. D.) of the appropriations committee supported the subsidy restriction, Senators John Bankhead (D-Ala.), Harry Truman (D-Mo.), and Harold Burton (R-Ohio), other members, regarded it as too drastic.

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones has ordered the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to underwrite immediately any financing which meat packers may need pending federal subsidy payments, in a move to stop a threatened shutdown of scores of small slaughterers.

Mr. Jones' office said that a number of small packers have been unable to finance themselves or to get financing to carry over until the RFC makes the first subsidy payment about the middle of next month and accordingly, he is ordering the RFC to underwrite any local banks or others who make the loans, or if no local financing is available, the RFC will make the loans itself.

### Oppose Subsidies

OMAHA (AP)—Harry Gardner of Oakland, Ia., and Herman Dinklage of Wisner, Neb., members of a resolutions committee representing Iowa and Nebraska livestock men opposing the Government's subsidies program, issued a statement asserting that under present conditions "even the most efficient feeders have been operating at a loss."

Mr. Gardner and Mr. Dinklage sent a telegram to President Roosevelt last week declaring that unless the price roll back and subsidy program on meat is rescinded, "producers and feeds of the corn belt states will request all to withhold marketing slaughter animals, effective June 28."

CHICAGO (AP)—Blaming the Federal Government for meat shortages, Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, urged limitation of profits for meat processors and distributors.

"I believe the practical way through this situation," he said in a statement, "is an announcement of supporting prices to people who work and produce meat, and a freeze of profit margins, on a reasonable basis, on all elements in the field of processing and distribution."

Prices of prime cattle should be allowed to rise, with ceilings placed in other grades of beef, he added.

The present meat condition, he asserted, is due to what he termed the Government's failure to act promptly and properly.

### Big Aluminum Co. Mill Opens

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago works of the Aluminum Company of America, described by the operators as the world's second largest aluminum sheet mill, went into operation today. J. L. Patterson, works manager, said the huge plant, second only in size to the north plant at Alcoa, Tenn., was designed primarily to produce alloy aluminum sheet, used for the "skin" of bombing and fighter planes.

## New York Curb

Closing Prices

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ainsworth (¼g) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 100 | Air Investors | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 200 | Aire Access (⅛e) | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 400 | Air-WayElAp(.20g) | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 700 | Alum Ltd (bBa) | 96¾ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 50 | Alum Ltd pf (6) | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 200 | Alum Co Am (2g) | 113⅜ | 113 | 113⅜ |
| 200 | Alum Co Am pf (6) | 111⅜ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 100 | Alum Goods (.80g) | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 100 | Alum Ind (...0) | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 100 | Am Book (½g) | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 500 | Am Capital B | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 100 | Am Cap pf (.30k) | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ |
| 50 | Am C P&LAmw(.60g) | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ |
| 900 | Am Cyan B (1.60) | 25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25⅝ |
| 1300 | Am & Gen P war | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 | Am Fix & Hse (½g) | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 100 | Am Gas&E pf (1.60) | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| 100 | Am Gs&El pf (4½) | 109 | 108¾ | 109 |
| 800 | Am Light&T (1.20) | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 100 | Am Maracaibo | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 200 | Am Meter (½g) | 22 | 22½ | 22½ |
| 200 | Am Republ (.10g) | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 3700 | Am Superpow | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 200 | Am Superpw pf | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 600 | Am Writ Pap | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 200 | Apex Elec Mfg (½g) | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 30 | App El P pf (4½) | 108½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 600 | Ark Nat Gas | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 1800 | Ark Nat Gas A | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 800 | Ark NG pf (.70k) | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 200 | Aro Equip (.70g) | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 300 | Art Met Wks (.60) | 9½ | 9 | 9 |
| 5100 | Ashld Oil&R (.40) | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 1300 | Atlantic C Fish (¼g) | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 3400 | Atlas Corp war (4e) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | Atlas D Forge (1e) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 100 | Atlas Ply (.60g) | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 100 | Auto V Mach (¼g) | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 500 | Avery & Sons (½e) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 410 | Axton-Fish A (4m) | 95 | 89½ | 95 |
| 100 | Ayrshire P Coll | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 300 | Babcock & Wil (¾g) | 23½ | 23 | 23 |
| 3700 | Baldwin Loco war | 5⅞ | 5⅜ | 5½ |
| 200 | Barium Stk Stl | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 100 | Basic Refract (.20g) | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 600 | Beauniit Mills (.60) | 14¼ | 14 | 14 |
| 600 | Beech Aire (1e) | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13⅜ |
| 200 | Berk&GayFurn | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 25 | Blauners(.40g) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 100 | Bliss(EW) (2) | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 50 | Blue Rid cvpf(3d) | 43¼ | 43½ | 43⅜ |
| 200 | Bohn(HC) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 600 | Bras Tr L&P(¾g) | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 100 | Breeze Corp(.80g) | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 1600 | Brewst Aero | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ |
| 300 | Bridgpt Mach | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 200 | Brill A | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 10 | Brillo Mfg A (¼g) | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 200 | Brown F & W A (1k) | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 100 | Brown Rubber | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 1500 | Buf N&EP pf | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 50 | Buf N&EP 5 pf | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 600 | Bunk Hill & S (1) | 12½ | 12 | 12½ |
| 80 | Burco cv pf | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 200 | Burma Ltd | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 200 | Cab El Prod vtc | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 100 | Cal El Pow | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Callite Tung (.10g) | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 600 | Can Marconi (.04g) | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 300 | Carrier Corp | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 |
| 200 | Catalin Am (.10e) | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 2100 | Cen & SW Ut | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Cen Hud G&E (.34g) | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 30 | Cen NY Pow pf | 93¼ | 93 | 93 |
| 1300 | Cessna Airc (1e) | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅞ |
| 50 | Chi Flex Shaft (2g) | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 675 | Childs pf | 16⅜ | 15½ | 16⅜ |
| 5600 | Cities Service | 14¾ | 14 | 14⅜ |
| 450 | Cit Svc pf | 90 | 88½ | 88½ |
| 10 | Cit Svc P&L $7 pf(7) | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 125 | Cleve El Illum (¾g) | 31 | 30½ | 30½ |
| 200 | Cleve Cliffs Iron(.40g) | 13¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 200 | Colon Develop | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 400 | Colonial Airl | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 |
| 300 | Colo Fuel & I war | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 150 | Colts P F Arm (1½g) | 51½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 20 | Colum G&E pf (5) | 49½ | 49 | 49¼ |
| 500 | Comwlth & So war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Cons G&E Bal (3.60) | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 50 | Con G&E Bal pf B | 119½ | 118⅝ | 118⅝ |
| 400 | Cons Gas Utl | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 200 | Cons Ref Strs (¼g) | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 100 | Cons Stl Corp (½g) | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 70 | Cont G&E pr pf (7) | 83¼ | 82⅜ | 83¼ |
| 100 | Cont Roll & Stl (¾g) | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 300 | Copper Range | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 2000 | Cornuc G Min | 7-32 | 7-32 | 1-32 |
| 300 | Cord Inc | 9¾ | 9⅛ | 9¾ |
| 200 | Corroon & Rey | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 10 | Cor & Rey pf | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 400 | Creole Pet | 22⅜ | 22½ | 22⅜ |
| 600 | Croft Brewing | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 300 | Crown C pf | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1600 | Cuban Atl Sug | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20¾ |
| 50 | Davenp Hos | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 400 | Dayton Rub | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 500 | Dennison Mfg A (.30g) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 700 | DetMichStove(.10g) | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 25 | Draper Corp (3) | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 1200 | EaglePichLd(.30g) | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| 100 | East Gas&F | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 25 | East G&F 4 pf | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 100 | East G&F pr pf | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 100 | East Sta pf B | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 300 | Easy Wash MB | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| 3800 | El Bond & Sh | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 300 | El Bond & Sh pf | 66½ | 66⅜ | 66⅜ |
| 200 | El Bo & Sh $5 pf | 61 | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| 250 | El P&L 2 pf A | 28½ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 100 | El P&L war | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 400 | Emerson Elec | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 1000 | Equity Corp | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 50 | Equity Crp $3 pf | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| 200 | Fairchild Av (1e) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 200 | Fairchild En&Air | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | Fansteel Met (¼e) | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 75 | Fla P&L $7 pf | 96¼ | 96 | 96 |
| 300 | Ford M Can A(h1) | 20 | 18⅞ | 20 |
| 900 | Ford Mot Ltd (.197e) | 1 | 43/64 | 45/64 |
| 200 | Froedt G&M (.80) | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 100 | Gen Alloys | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 300 | Gen Firepfg (1) | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14⅜ |
| 25 | Georg Pow $6 pf (6) | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 2100 | Glen Ald Coal (.80g) | 16½ | 16 | 16 |
| 400 | Goldfield Con | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 300 | Gray Mfg | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6¼ |
| 25 | GtTrld&P nv(2¼g) | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1800 | Gulf Oil (1) | 46¼ | 45¾ | 46 |
| 500 | Hartford Ray vtc | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 400 | Hecla Min (½g) | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 200 | Holl C Gold (h.65) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 100 | Hubbell (H) (1.60) | 20 | 19½ | 19½ |
| 400 | Humble Oil (⅝g) | 71 | 70¼ | 70½ |
| 500 | Hygrade Fd (.30e) | | 9¼ | 8 |
| 600 | Ill Iowa Pow | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 100 | Ill Iowa Pow div et | 7½ | 6¾ | 7¼ |
| 100 | Ill IowaPrpf | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 1500 | Imp Oil Ltd (h½) | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 20 | Ind Svc 6 pf | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 10 | Ind Svc 7 pf | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 200 | Indus Finan vtc | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| 75 | Indus Finan pf | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 100 | Int Hyd-El pf | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 200 | Int Indust | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 500 | Int Petrol | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 1800 | Int Util B | ⅛ | ½ | ⅛ |
| 50 | Int Util pf | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 100 | Int Util pr pf (3½) | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 1100 | Int Home Eq | 2½ | 2½ | 2¼ |
| 200 | Irving Air Ch (1) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 1400 | Ital Superpow A | 1¾ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 800 | Jacobs (F.L.) | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 1600 | Jeannette Gla | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| 10 | Jer C P&L 7 pf (7) | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 100 | Kenneds's (.80g) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 600 | Kingston Prod (.10g) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 100 | Kirby Pet (.10e) | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | 2:55 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | Koppers Co pf (6) | 95¾ | 95¼ | 95¾ |
| 90 | Krieger Brew (.20g) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 70 | Lack R R N J | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 300 | Lake Shore M (h.80) | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 100 | Lakey Fdy & M (.10e) | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 4000 | Lehigh C & N (.65e) | 8⅜ | 8 | 8 |
| 500 | Leonard Oil Dev | 1¼ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 400 | Line Material (½e) | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 1200 | Lone Star Gas (.20g) | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 |
| 900 | Long Is Ltg | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 50 | Long Is L pf | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 900 | Long Is L pf B | 38 | 37½ | 37½ |
| 200 | Loudon Pack St | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 300 | Louis L & E (.20g) | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 700 | Manati Sug war | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 100 | Marion St Shov | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 100 | McCord Rad B | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 300 | Merritt-C & S | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 2000 | Mesabi Iron | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 100 | Michigan Sug | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 300 | Mid St P Avtc (.45g) | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 400 | Mid St P Bvtc | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 80 | Midl Oil cv pf (½k) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 275 | Midvale (1g) | 28½ | 27⅞ | 28½ |
| 1200 | Midwest Oil (¾) | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 2000 | Molybdenum (¼g) | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 80 | Monarch M T (1½g) | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |
| 1400 | Monogram Pict | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 30 | Montg Ward A (7) | 174¼ | 174¼ | 174¼ |
| 200 | Mt City Cop (.15g) | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 300 | Mount Prod (½k) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 100 | Mur Oh Mfg (.60g) | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 50 | MuskegP Ring(.45g) | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 200 | Muskogee (½g) | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ |
| 500 | Nat Bellas Hess | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 800 | Nat Fuel G (1) | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 90 | Nat P&L pf(6) | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 100 | NatSpgRef(⅝g) | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 200 | NatUnRad | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 10 | Nebr Pow pf(7) | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 100 | NEPA6%pf(3k) | 47⅜ | 47 | 47 |
| 100 | NJ Zinc(1½g) | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 50 | NY&HonRos(1.15g) | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 20 | NY WatSvcpf | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 3200 | Niag Hud Pow | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 800 | Niag Hud 1pf | 73 | 68⅝ | 72 |
| 20 | Niag Hud 2pf | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 1300 | Nor Am Lt&Pow | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 25 | Nor Am L&Ppf | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 200 | Nor Cent Tex (½g) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 50 | Omar Inc (½g) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2600 | Pantepec Oil Ven | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ |
| 50 | Penin Tel (2) | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 2300 | Pennroad (¼e) | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 200 | Pa-Cent Airl | 15 | 14⅜ | 14¾ |
| 100 | Pa Gas & El A | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 400 | Phillips Pkg (⅛e) | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 1300 | Phoenix Sec | 20¾ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ |
| 12 | Pioneer Gold | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 250 | Pitts&Lake E (2½g) | 50⅞ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 100 | Pneum Scale (.80g) | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 200 | Potrero Sugar | 9⅛ | .9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 100 | Powdr & Alex (.30g) | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ |
| 20 | Pres-Hall (2.80) | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 8700 | Prosperity Co B | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 25 | Pugs&IPsL 5 pf (5k) | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 200 | Pugs&IPsL $6 pf | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 100 | Pyrene (.20g) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 10 | Quaker Oats pf (6) | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| 1200 | RKO opt war | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 150 | Rwy&Lgt Sec(.30g) | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 50 | Raym Cone (1a) | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 20 | Raym Sonc pf (3) | 50 | 49 | 49 |
| 600 | Raytheon Mfg | 12½ | 11⅞ | 12 |
| 400 | Reed Roll Bit (.60g) | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 500 | Reiter-Frost | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 700 | Republic Avia (⅛g) | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 100 | Rheem Mfg (1) | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 100 | Rice Stix D Gds (½g) | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 300 | Richmond Rad (.10g) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 200 | Root Pet | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 3500 | St. Regis Pap | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 500 | Salt Dome Oil | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 200 | Samson Unit | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 200 | Schulte (D A) | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 | Scovill Mfg (1g) | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 100 | Scullin Stl (1g) | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 1000 | Segal Lock & H | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 |
| 70 | Seiberling Rub (½g) | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| 1300 | Selected Indus | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 150 | Selected Ind cv | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 100 | Sel Ind pr (5½) | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 100 | Shat-Denn (½g) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 10 | SiouxCityG&Epf(7) | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 800 | Sonoton (.10g) | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 60 | So Cal Ed pf | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 200 | So C Ed B pf (1½) | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 100 | Sou Pipe L | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 800 | Southl Royal (.40) | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 100 | Stand C&S pf (1.80) | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 300 | St Oil Ky (1) | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 100 | St Pow & Lt | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 600 | Stand Prod (.40e) | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¾ |
| 900 | Stand Stl-Lead | ¼ | 7-32 | ¼ |
| 100 | Sterchi Br Strs | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 50 | Sterch Br St2pf | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 300 | Sullivan Mach | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 700 | Sunray Oil | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 100 | Taggart | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 100 | Tampa El (.80g) | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 100 | Technicolor | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 100 | Tichman Realty | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 40 | Tob&AlStks(1g) | 59 | 58 | 59 |
| 600 | Tob&Pod Exp | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 80 | Todd Shipyds(1¼g) | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 300 | Trans-Lux | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 200 | Tri-Cont war | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 50 | Tubize Chat A (3g) | 59 | 58 | 58 |
| 100 | Tung-Sol Lp(.20e) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 300 | Tynezelled Mfg (½) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1000 | Unit Cig-Wh Strs | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 700 | Unit Corp war | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 3600 | Unit aGs | 37⅛ | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| 100 | Unit Gas pf (5½k) | 121⅜ | 121⅜ | 121⅜ |
| 600 | Unit Gas war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1000 | Unit L&Ppw A | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Unit Lt&P pf | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ |
| 110 | UnitShM pf(1½) | 46½ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 600 | US & Int Sec | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 175 | US&ISec pf(2k | 79 | 78 | 78 |
| 300 | U S Foil B | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 200 | United Stores | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 300 | Unit Wall Pap (.10e) | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 300 | Univ Corp vtc | 17¾ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| 600 | Utah-Idaho Sug(.15g) | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| 50 | Utah P&L pf (5½k) | 58 | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| 1100 | Venezuela Pet | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 20 | Virg Pub Svc pf | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 100 | West Air Lines | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 400 | Wey'berg Shoe (¾) | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ |
| 100 | Williams (RC) (.60g) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 100 | Wright Hart (h.30) | 3 | 3 | 3 |

Total stock sales today (estimated)—190,000 shares; year ago 42,660 shares.

## N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

### Domestic Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:40 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 Am P & L 6s 2016 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 2 Appal El Pow 3¼s '70 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 21 As Elec 4½s '53 | 70⅞ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ |
| 1 As G & E 4½s '48 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 10 As G & E 5s '68 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 1 Bell T Can 5s '60 C | 118¼ | 118¼ | 118¼ |
| 6 Birm El 4½s '68 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105½ |
| 7 Cen St El 5½s '54 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 8 Cen St El 5s '48 | 35¼ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 5 Chi Ry 5s '27 ct | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 3 Cin St Ry 5½s '52 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Cities Ser 5s '69 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 5 Cities Ser 5s '58 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 14 Cities Ser 5s '50 | 94⅞ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 10 Cit S Pow 5½s '52 | 94⅝ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 12 Cont G&E 5s '58 A | 95⅜ | 95¼ | 95⅜ |
| 3 Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 4 East G&F 4s '56 A | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 10 Elec P&L 4s 2030 | 97¼ | 97 | 97¼ |
| 1 Fed Water 5½s 54 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 3 Fla P&L 5s 54 | 105⅜ | 104⅞ | 105⅜ |
| 8 Fla Pow 4s 66C | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 3 Gatineau Pow 2¾s 69 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 9 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 2 Gobel (A) 4½s 41 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 1 Grand Trunk 4s 50 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 Hygrade F 6s 49B | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 24 Ill Pow & L 5s 56C | 105 | 104½ | 105⅞ |
| 4 Ill Pow&L 5s 53 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 4 Int P Sec 7s 57E xc | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 15 Inters Pow 5s 57 | 85 | 84⅜ | 84⅜ |
| 5 JerCenP&L 3½s 65 | 109 | 108½ | 109 |
| 3 McCord R 6s 48 st | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 3 Midland Val 5s 43 | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| 4 Miss P&L Co 5s 57 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 8 Nevada Cal E 5s 56 | 102 | 101⅜ | 102 |
| 12 N Eng G&E 5s 50 | 67⅜ | 66¾ | 67⅜ |
| 1 N Eng G&E 5s 48 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 12 N Eng G&E 5s 47 | 67⅜ | 67¼ | 67⅜ |
| 2 N Eng Pow 5½s 54 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 25 N Eng Pow 5s 48 | 92¼ | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| 1 Nor Con Ut5½s48A | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1 Pen Con P&L 4½s 77 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Phila El P 5½s 72 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 4 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct | 144½ | 144½ | ⅛ |
| 14 Shaw W&P 4½s67A | 105 | 104¾ | 105 |
| 4 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D | 104¾ | 104½ | 104¾ |
| 1 So Cal Ed 3s 65 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 8 So Ind Ry 4s 51 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 5 Stand G&E 6s 48 st | 81½ | 81 | 81 |
| 6 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| 5 Stand G&E 6s 51 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 2 Stand P&L 6s 57 | 80¾ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 5 Tex El S 5s 60 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 2 Tex P&L 5s 56 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 3 Twin CRT 5½s52A | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 16 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52 | 102 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 10 Utah P&L 6s 2022A | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 5 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 1 West News Un 6s 44 st | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 1 York Rys 5s 47 st | 91 | 91 | 91 |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Russian 6½s 1919 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 1 Russ 5½s 1921 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 2 Stinnes 4s 46 3d st | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vtc) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

## April Construction 25 P. C. Below 1942

WASHINGTON (AP)—Construction in the United States during April totaled $746,000,000, a decrease of 2 per cent from March, 25 per cent from March, 1942, and 50 per cent from the peak reached last August, the War Production Board reported.

The agency predicted a further decrease of five per cent in May.

Direct military construction continued to decline in April, although there was a slight increase in construction of air fields. The sharpest drop was in ordnance plant construction.

## Facts About New Pay-Go Tax Plan

*This is the first of a series of five sets of questions and answers prepared by the Treasury Department explaining the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943.*

### No. 1

Q. Is the "withholding tax" a new tax or an additional tax?

A. Neither. It is a new "pay-as-you-go" method of collecting the Federal Income and Victory Tax. The amount withheld goes toward paying your regular income tax, including the Victory tax.

Q. Why is it called a Withholding Tax?

A. Because it is deducted and withheld by the employer from the wages paid to his employees.

Q. Is this the "pay-as-you-go" tax we've been hearing so much about?

A. Yes.

Q. Does this include my Victory tax payment, or is that extra?

A. The amount withheld includes the Victory tax.

Q. Does it include Employment Taxes, formerly called Social Security Taxes?

A. The amount withheld does not include Social Security Taxes.

Q. When does it start?

A. The new "Withholding Tax" takes effect on July 1, 1943, and is applicable to all wages paid on or after that date except for wages paid for pay roll periods commencing before that date.

Q. Does the withholding mean that 20 per cent of my pay check will be taken out each pay day?

A. No. Exemptions bring the amount considerably lower, even for the single person with no dependents. For instance, in the case of a married man with two dependents drawing $50 per week, the weekly percentage of withholding amounts to less than 6 per cent. In other words this man pays approximately $2.80 per week.

Q. Last March I paid one quarter of the income tax levied against 1942 income, $15.80. What happens to that?

A. The first quarter of the income tax levied for 1942 and paid in March, 1943, will be treated as part payment of income tax for 1943.

Q. How about the June 15th installment?

A. The June 15th installment will also be treated as part payment of the 1943 tax.

Q. How can I maintain my regular purchase of War Bonds through the Pay Roll Savings Plan and at the same time pay out the additional withholding tax?

A. It should be as easy under the withholding tax system as at present, since this is not an additional tax but merely an installment or pay-as-you-go method of paying your regular annual income tax.

## Commodity Futures

### Gr

*Stories You Can Read for Yourself*

# For Children

*Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest*

*A Monday Page*

## Along Comes Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," "Jack O'Lantern for Judy Jo," etc. Illustrated by the Author

### Chapter Eight

The Dolls' Hospital was true to its promise! For when Auntie Lu and Judy Jo returned late the next morning from a last shopping trip, there, sitting in state on a big chair in the parlor was Phronsie Pepper, looking, as Auntie Lu had promised, as lovely as ever!

Her new curls were even curlier and more golden than before, and she had on new socks, as well as the new shoes. Her clothes were freshly washed and ironed, and the frilly bonnet, which had not been lost, was, amazingly, as frilly as ever!

Judy Jo simply stood, speechless—her joy too great for words.

Granny Appleby and Auntie Lu were nearly as pleased as Judy Jo, and it did seem that Phronsie Pepper's smile looked as though she were pleased, too. No doubt she was!

### A Bag to Pack

Then when the excitement had died down a bit Judy Jo, still holding Phronsie Pepper close, showed Granny Appleby the gifts she had bought for Father and Mother.

"Here's an emery bag, just like a strawberry, for Mother," she explained, "because hers leaks, and the emery comes out. And see, at the end of this paper-knife for Father, is a teeny-wee picture of the Old State House—if you squint, and peek through that tiny hole!"

So they all squinted, and peeked through the tiny hole, and there, indeed, was a teeny-wee picture of the Old State House!

There was just time to pack Judy Jo's bag before luncheon, and then, after that, they must go to the depot.

"We'll take a hack," said Auntie Lu, "for we haven't any too much time. Mary, will you call one, please?"

In a minute Mary came running back. "It's at the door, ma'am," she said. She tucked a little package in Judy Jo's hand. "Some cookies for you to eat on the train, deary."

"Oh, Mary!" Judy Jo reached up and gave her a kiss.

Then it was time to say goodby to dear Granny Appleby.

"We shall miss you, dear child," said the old lady, hugging Judy Jo close. "You must come often, and cheer us up."

### Meeting Father

"I don't think I cheered you up much yesterday," Judy Jo sighed, ruefully, "but I'll try to do better, next time."

"You did all right under the circumstances," Granny Appleby reassured her, "think of the trouble I caused everyone when I lost my Deborah! Goodby, dear, goodby!"

Such a funny square carriage—Judy Jo had never been in one like it before. The man closed the door after they were in, got up in front, and off they went, jog, jog, down the hill and through the narrow dingy streets, and there, at the Eastern Depot, was Father waiting for them!

Judy Jo flung herself upon him—she had never been four days away from Father before in all her life.

"Hello there, Towhead," he said.

How hard it was to say goodby to dear Auntie Lu—it didn't seem possible to Judy Jo that they had known each other only since that rainy day at Duck Light Cove.

"I hope our little girl hasn't been too much bother, Mrs. Brooks," said Father, very politely.

"She has been such a joy that we shall want her to come as often as you can spare her!" Auntie Lu gave Judy Jo a last hug as the conductor shouted "All aboard!" and Father hurried her up the steep steps.

Auntie Lu came along the platform and waved as the train began to move. Judy Jo waved until Auntie Lu was out of sight.

Then Father put Judy Jo's coat and bag in the rack overhead, asked, "All right, Towhead?" and without waiting for an answer, opened his newspaper.

Judy Jo watched for the Bunker Hill Monument. Yes, there it was! There were two flags out the windows at the very top. They looked so tiny away up there.

Soon they left the city, and came to towns again—then country, woods, and ocean. Judy Jo felt quite like a seasoned traveler! Then she remembered the cookies. Oh, they were up in her coat pocket.

Father took them down for her, but he wouldn't eat one.

"But you love cookies, Father!" protested Judy Jo.

"Yes, but not now." Father buried himself in his paper again. Judy Jo wondered if perhaps she shouldn't eat the cookies on the train—maybe not unless one was in a diner.

"Oh, well," she decided, "no one can see me, anyway, with Father's paper covering me all up." So she ate them all!

The trip seemed longer than it did coming. Judy Jo began to get fidgety. At last, Father folded his paper, and put it in his pocket.

"Now, tell me about everything," he said.

So Judy Jo told him all about going to see "Pinafore," about Granny Appleby and Deborah, the trip to Nantasket, the swan-boat ride, and then, with a rather red face, about Phronsie Pepper's accident, and how ashamed she was at the way she had cried.

### Duck Light Cove Again

Father took Phronsie Pepper and looked her over.

"Well, you'd never believe it," he said at length. "They certainly made her look like new."

It was fun now that Father had put his paper away, but as the train drew nearer home, Judy Jo's heart beat hard—for Father had said that Mother would be at the station to meet them! Oh, how glad she would be to see Mother again!

"Deep River!" called the brakeman.

Judy Jo knew that Duck Light Cove was the next stop. She thought Father was dreadfully slow about taking down her things from the rack—but he did, at last, and they were ready long before the brakeman opened the door again, and shouted,

"Duck Light Cove!"

Home again!

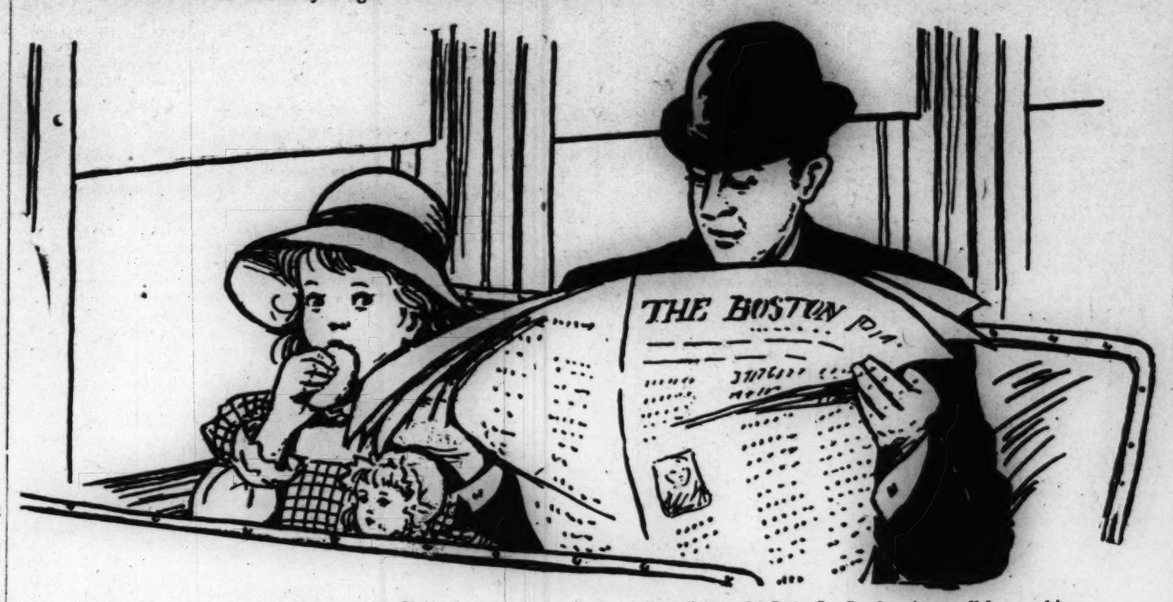
Judy Jo looked out the car window, as she followed Father down the aisle, and there, on the platform, in the bright light of the setting sun, was Mother!

And oh, could it be? Yes, it was—Susan!

(To be continued next Monday)

### The Story Starts Here

Judy Jo's precious doll, Phronsie Pepper, had been spoiled by a dip in the pond in the Public Garden, Boston. A small girl in a swan boat had dropped her overboard, when Judy Jo allowed her to hold her. Mrs. Brooks, whom Judy Jo called Auntie Lu, had comforted Judy Jo and promised to have Phronsie Pepper made like new. Judy Jo was spending a few days in Boston with Mrs. Brooks and her mother, Mrs. Appleby, but the time was near now for her to go home to Duck Light Cove.



"No one can see me, anyway, with Father's paper covering me all up," thought Judy Jo. So she ate up all her cookies.

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## If Trees Could Talk

### A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

A June day was beginning, and though the sun had just risen, the forest was already astir. Busy little woods creatures were scurrying about, each on some early morning errand of its own; birds were calling to each other from the branches, and swarms of insects buzzed among the honey-laden flowers.

Summer days always began like this in the forest. Here, among the dark cool shadows, life went on from year to year in the same way, while the great trees looked on in silence, with only a rustling of their green leaves, now and then, to show that they too were alive.

### The Chipmunks' Playground

This morning some young chipmunks were playing together around the fallen trunk of an old dead tree. Its branches were gone, and its bark had long since rotted away. For it had lain there many years and was slowly crumbling back into the brown mold from which it had sprung. In a few more years there would be nothing left of it to mark the place where a proud tree had stood, so tall and straight.

But it would still be a part of the forest. For in the soil enriched by its decay, young saplings, springing up, would find nourishment and grow to be great trees themselves. And so the forest would go on and on, always growing old, and yet forever young.

What wonderful tales old trees could tell—if trees could only speak. Tales of their own strange life and growth; of blossoming time in the forest, when buds are opening into flowers on the branches of all the trees. Of how, in the heart of each small flower, a seed is made and how, in each seed, a baby tree is born and tucked snugly away in its little case, like a jewel in a treasure box.

### The Bees' Gold

And the old trees could tell of the mystery of the golden lifedust that we call pollen; of how the bees, gathering honey from the blossoming branches, shake small grains of this dust down to the young seeds, to quicken them and make them grow.

And of how, at last, when the seeds have ripened, they fall gently to the ground, to lie asleep until the warmth and moisture waken them, and the baby trees come pushing up into the sunlight to take their places in the forest.

So every tree has its beginning in a tiny seed. The towering poplars, the spreading maples, the drooping willows, and the gnarled old oaks. Hickory and walnut, beech and ash and elm, all were once small seeds, ripening in those hanging flower gardens up in the branches of the forest trees.

But the young chipmunks, playing around the old dead stump, would not have understood such things, even if the trees could have told them. And they did not need to understand. They knew that the trees were friendly to all creatures; that nests could be built in their branches, and burrows dug among their roots. And they knew that the fruits and nuts and seeds of the trees were good to eat. They needed to know no more.

(Watch for a story about two field crickets on Monday after next.)

## Jack Horner's Party

Here is one of the winning stories that was crowded off the page last Monday:

### Chunky's Rainy Adventure

Chunky frolicked merrily around the large grassy meadow in which he was enclosed. But he didn't mind having a fence around him because there were also many other big horses and little colts. But best of all, in one corner was his own mother, slowly sipping the cool water that ran through one corner of the enclosure.

With his long legs kicking up the grass he cantered over to Cluck, that was his mother's name. As he came up to her he whinnied a few times to let her know that he was all right and then he kicked up his heels and raced off towards the other horses.

Since this was a special day, because Chunky was two months old today, he decided to follow the little path that led through the trees. After the first few steps he rounded a turn in the trail and was lost from the sight of his mother. After taking a few more turns in the path he came to a place where the trail forked. He was puzzled as to which he should take. Finally he decided on the one on the left hand side. So once again he kicked up his heels and danced on along the path.

As Chunky trotted along, he held up his head proudly. Suddenly he stopped and backed up a few paces. He was not frightened, but he was cautious of the little green thing that squirmed around on the broad, flat rock that was in front of him.

Curiously he edged forward a few steps and stuck out his long neck for a closer look at it. He had no way of knowing that this was but a harmless little garden snake. The snake didn't crawl away because he didn't know that a horse was something to be afraid of. It hissed quietly at Chunky and the nervous horse jumped back a bit. The snake thought this was great fun, so he hissed again. Chunky bolted this time and he scampered off along the trail.

The sky up above was getting dark and the wind was getting stronger. Already it had started to moan among the treetops. Chunky grew frightened. Wild-eyed he looked around, staring at the trees which seemed to close in on him as it grew darker. He turned around and galloped back the way he had come.

Twice he blundered off the trail and crashed into overhanging branches. Then the heavens opened up and the rain poured down in bucketfuls. He even turned the wrong way at the fork and went a few rods before he realized his mistake.

At last the drenched little colt emerged from the grove of trees and bumped into his mother who had just started to come in after him. He followed her back to a big tree which sheltered them a little bit. Then he lay down and slept peacefully.

Bruce Wagner, 13,
Oak Park, Illinois.

### These Were at the Party, Too

The following also sent in nice papers for the party: Judith Lake, 9, Flushing, N. Y.; Arlene Lindbeck, 9, White Bear Lake, Minn.; Mary Ruth Kopp, 11, Wrightsville, Pa.; Helen Lindbeck, 12, White Bear Lake, Minn.; Betty Ann Frasier, 12, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

The following boys and girls have also sent in nice drawings: Joey Morris, 4, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Raymond Mains, 4, Hinsdale, Ill.; Mary Ellen Myers, 5, Los Angeles, Calif.; Bobby Sergent, 6, New Britain, Conn.; Sherrill Martin, 6, Mineral Wells, Texas; Pete Post, 6, Santa Monica, Calif.; Alfred Thomson, 6, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Erick A. Reickert, 7, Chicago, Ill.; Colver Robinson, 7, West Los Angeles, Calif.; Nancy Cordelia Mains, 7, Hinsdale, Ill.; Barbara Fields, 8, Seattle, Wash.; Ellen D. Baber, 9, Bethlehem, Pa.; Arthur James Root, 9, Independence, Mo.; and Joe Page, 12, Dallas, Texas.

"A Pot of Tulips," by Jimmy Mercer, 6, of West Roxbury, Massachusetts.

## *Summer Song*

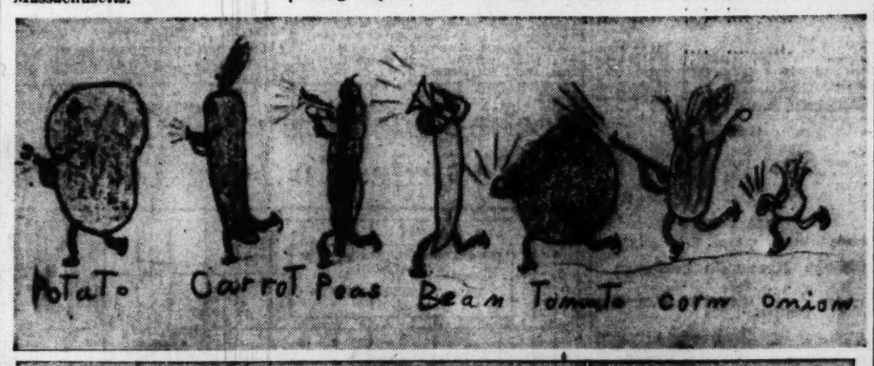
It won't be long now,
Before we are merry.
Sing of the summer
And woods deep and green,

Sing of the pasture,
Strawberry, blueberry,
Sing of the finches
That flutter and preen.

It won't be long now
Till the clouds like white
towers
Are reflected deep
In the motionless lake,

And we shall sit down
With our heads crowned
with flowers
Upon a green bank
Eating newly-baked cake.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH



"The Vegetables' Victory Parade," by Arthur John Wennerstrom, 8, of New Canaan, Connecticut

"Schoolroom in the Spring," by Shirley Juanita Benton, 7, of Eagle Rock, California; "Mary," by Billy Damours, 7, of Casper, Wyoming.

## Spitfires Stop Japanese In Air Defense of Darwin

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA—In the skies above Darwin on June 20 was fought the biggest clash yet between Allied fighters and Japanese bombers escorted by fighters since the series of heavy enemy raids over New Guinea last April.

Forty-eight enemy planes—28 bombers and 20 fighters—were intercepted near Cape Gambier by Spitfires manned by British and Australian pilots, and 22 Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged.

Apart from anything else, this is the biggest Spitfire versus Japanese victory so far in this area.

This Japanese raid on Darwin, together with lesser attacks in New Guinea against Wau with nine planes and on Bena Bena with an unreported force, is the culmination of a significant phase of Japanese aerial activity on General MacArthur's front.

Since the beginning of June, more than 250 Japanese planes have taken part in a series of attacks, mainly against Allied positions in New Guinea and Papua. This has been a sustained activity which hasn't been equaled in this war theater for many months.

### Two Areas of Raids

Aside from yesterday's attack on Darwin and Friday's lone raider over Horn Island, Japanese missions have been aimed at two areas: One around Wau, and the other around Buna, including Goodenough Island which lies off the East Papuan coast. Two ineffective raids against Port Moresby might be considered as part of the same plan.

All this seems to indicate some definite tactic. Strangely enough, the heaviest and most numerous attacks have been against Bena Bena, a lonely outpost in one of the wildest parts of New Guinea where there was a prewar air strip and where there is now little else.

It seems fairly obvious that the bomber battle from both sides during the past fortnight has fallen into a definitely recognizable pattern. From the Allied side, it has been endeavoring to kick away the props that support the Japanese offensive and defensive air power at their key base, Rabaul.

If the Allies can make it sufficiently uncomfortable for them there it will handicap the Japanese in either taking the offensive or in meeting the offensive that the Allies might intend either from the Solomons or New Guinea.

### Japanese Offensive Weak

From the Japanese side there is an obvious intention to interrupt Allied plans at two points whence the Allied attack could be mounted, either at Wau or the Buna area.

One would have thought that with the strength known to be concentrated at Wewak, Kavieng, and Rabaul, the Japanese would have been able to do a more effective job. As it is, their offensive, unless they are keeping what they have for some future operation, has had almost no effect on either Allied ground, sea, or air strength.

In this period of sparring for position the Allies have maintained aerial superiority almost unchallenged and have dealt many light blows which may have the most telling effect when the real battle is joined.

### Encircling Movement

Obviously, if the Allies had strong dispositions around Bena Bena, there would be a potential threat from there to Japanese-held Medang, and it might be considered as a left-wing great encircling movement on the Huon Gulf ports of Lae and Salamaua. As it is, whatever there is at Bena Bena is hardly worth being dignified with the honor of 332 Japanese planes in five separate raids.

Anyhow, Japanese intelligence seems to think it is a major target and that with two raids on Wau and one on Bulldog, which is on a tortuous overland route from Port Moresby to Wau, they are unleashing an aerial offensive against Allied forces which are gradually squeezing the Japanese tightly at Lae and Salamaua.

The other part of Japanese aerial activity is obviously aimed at Allied installations and airfields strategically based around Buna.

### Many Planes at Rabaul

It is known that there have been large concentrations of Japanese aircraft on the Rabaul field, amounting a week ago to 272 planes of all types.

It is therefore possible to hazard the guess that all this air activity with its underlying plan is motivated by fear that something may be coming from the Allied side in this quarter.

It is strange, though, if the Japanese are fearing an offensive, why they should not deploy greater strength to break up Allied preparations, if such exist. Their raids apart from being sporadic, haven't been of sufficient weight to produce any real effect.

For very obvious reasons, Rabaul has been selected as the Allies No. 1 target, and since June 10, 176 tons of bombs have been unloaded on airfields around this vital enemy base in six raids.

It is the heaviest concentrated attack the Allies have made so far over a short period on any one target, and there is evidence that considerable damage to ground installations and dumps have been caused, as well as diminution in the number of Japanese planes gathered there.

## University Housed In Great Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The University of Montreal recently began a new career in one of the largest buildings of its kind on the continent, the realization of a long-standing project—the housing of faculties and students under one roof to replace the scattered buildings heretofore used in various sections of the city.

The new structure is located on the western slopes of Mt. Royal and occupies a commanding position high on the mountain where it may be seen for miles by the incoming traveler approaching Montreal from the Laurentian district.

The building contains 5,000 windows, has 18 miles of corridors in which, without a guide, a visitor would easily become lost.

The design of the building is modern. It is surmounted by a 300-foot tower which houses the 200,000 volume library, atop which will be located the observatory and planetarium. Originally the building was to have been finished in stone, but this was changed for a special type of white glazed brick.

## 16 Agencies Benefit By National War Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—Sixteen agencies, serving needs on the military front and extending aid to United Nations, are included in the final list of agencies co-operating in the $125,000,000 campaign to be conducted this fall by the National War Fund, Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Fund, announced here today. The Fund will work with united campaigns in some 6,000 communities throughout the nation, the local communities raising funds for needs on the home front as well.

The 16 agencies comprising the beneficiaries of the National War Fund are the United Service Organizations, the United Seamen's Service, the War Prisoners Aid, the Belgian Relief Society, the British War Relief Society, the French Relief Fund, the Greek War Relief Association, Norwegian Relief, Polish War Relief, Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Russian War Relief, United China Relief, United Czechoslovak Relief Fund, United Yugoslav Relief Fund, Refugee Relief Trustees, and the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

## *Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science*

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

### United States

**California**

National City: Sweetwater Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 27.
San Francisco (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 2:30 p. m., June 27.

**Colorado**

Delta: Church Edifice, Eighth and Meeker, 8 p. m., July 2.
Durango: Church Edifice, Third Avenue and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., July 1.
La Junta: Church Edifice, 701 Santa Fe Avenue, 8 p. m., June 28.
Salida: Church Edifice, 135 East Third Street, 8 p. m., June 29.

**Connecticut**

Mystic: Mystic Congregational Church, 8 p. m., June 29.

**Iowa**

Clinton: Washington Junior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., June 27.
Des Moines (Second Church): Des Moines Women's Club Auditorium, Fifteenth Street and Woodland Avenue, 3 p. m., June 27.

**Maryland**

Catonsville: Church Edifice, Frederick Road and Maple Avenue, 8:30 p. m., June 28.

**Michigan**

Greenville: First Baptist Church, Washington and Franklin Streets, 8:30 p. m., June 29.

**New Jersey**

Toms River: Toms River School Auditorium, Hyers Street, 3:30 p. m., June 27.

**New Mexico**

Albuquerque: High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., June 29.

**Oregon**

Albany: Albany High School Auditorium, Third and Railroad Streets, 8 p. m., June 28.
Newport: Grads School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 27.

**Texas**

Pampa: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 28.

**Washington**

Seattle (Churches of Christ, Scientist): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., June 29.

## *Christian Science Services on Radio*

### New England

**Boston**—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.

### Eastern States

**Georgia**

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on June 27; July 25, Aug. 22, Sept. 26.

**New York**

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on July 4, 18.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1430kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19.

**North Carolina**

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Aug. 15.

### Central States

**Ohio**

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19.

### Pacific Coast

**California**

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 5 p. m., KPMB, 1450kc, on June 27; July 25; Aug. 22; Sept. 26.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on July 4; Aug. 1; Sept. 5.

**Washington**

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.

### Canada

**Ontario**

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc., on June 27; July 11, 25; Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19.

### Territories

**Hawaii**

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on July 18; Aug. 15; Sept. 19.

They Learn to Do Things *Right!* in a SUMMER AT CAMP

Things like handling a boat, making a bed, looking after their belongings, taking the tennis rackets in out of the rain, caring for animals—these help a child all through the years. The excellent camps advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are selected from the best.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
Camp for Boys Established 1921
Vigorous physical development—Opportunities for patriotic farm work and accredited courses in mathematics, auto mechanics, electricity, radio, and shop—along with fun and adventure of camp life in the north woods. Booklet. Arthur E. Huey, Director.
Homestead for adults under same management.

ADMIRAL BILLARD ACADEMY
Summer courses. Pre-induction Naval training on month's cruise in sheltered waters aboard famous schooner YANKEE. 8-week academic term. H. S. credits granted. Usual summer naval camp for juniors 8-13. Catalog.
Admiral Billard Academy
New London, Conn.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

VAN HORN SUMMER CAMP
BEGINNING JUNE 21ST
For boys and girls—an out-of-door vacation on a 110-acre farm—30 miles from San Francisco. Horseback riding, tennis, swimming, hiking, barbecue suppers, camp fire games, craft-work, dramatics. Expert supervision.
MAE T. VAN HORN
Pleasant Acres Hayward, California

DESERT SUN CAMP
San Jacinto Mountains, Idyllwild, California
July 1-Sept. 1 Boys 6-12 Girls 6-14
A summer for your son and daughter full of joyous mountain activity (and relaxation). Riding, pack trips, hiking, swimming; other sports; dancing under direction Norma Gould. Crafts, etc. Group co-operation and individual initiative are basic principles.
Write Desert Sun School, Morro, Calif., until June 15. After June 15, Write Idyllwild, Calif.

Bald Hill Farm
White Mountains, Conway, New Hampshire
Boys and Girls 5-12. July 3-Aug. 28.
Ideal vacation place for your child. Private home atmosphere, camp activity. Hiking, Swimming, Gardening, Nature Study. Limited enrollment. Full season $150.
Write Mrs. Marion Birtwell Curtis, Dir., Bald Hill Farm, Conway, N. H.
or Int. Boston representative—Kirkland 1212.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES 37th Season. Four Age Groups, 100 acres on Cape Cod Bay. Sailing, riding, Music, art, dancing, dramatics. Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Separate unit for boys. Guest House. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Winter School. FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, East Brewster, Mass.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation, Land and Water sports—Skilled, sympathetic leadership BOOKLET.
Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
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CAMPS FOR CHILDREN

PLUMFIELD
Open All Year
In this happy, homelike atmosphere each child is helped to reach fullest growth. Girls 2 to 16, boys 2 to 5 years. Music, arts, crafts, dramatics, swimming, riding. Trips to camp in N. H. for older children.
Mrs. M. S. Hilton, Box D, Newton, Conn.

# Great Swedish Runner Fulfills Expectations

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Gunder Haegg, the visiting fireman from Sweden, came up to all expectations yesterday afternoon as he defeated America's best, Greg Rice, in the 5,000-meters run at the 55th National A. A. U. track and field championships at Randall's Island Stadium, New York.

Almost from the start there was little question that the smooth-striding Swede would beat the former Notre Dame star, who is now in the United States Merchant Marine. Haegg took the lead at the quarter-mile mark and lap by lap increased his margin over the chunky Rice, beating him by a good 35 yards.

If there was any disappointment in the race, it was in the slow time of 14m. 48.5s., 50 seconds under the world record time Haegg made last summer when he broke 10 world marks over distances from 1,500 to 5,000 meters—one to three miles—in 83 days. Yet Haegg undoubtedly would have been faster if Rice had pushed him.

**Rice Not in Shape**

In Rice's defense, it should be pointed out that the little fellow was not in shape. He had been practicing for the race, but he had no track to work on and his workouts were limited at best. During one stretch yesterday, he held his stomach, which was indication enough that he was not properly prepared.

For Greg, the defeat marked the end of his remarkable string of 65 straight running victories, built up since May, 1940. For Haegg, the victory marked the beginning of what should be a triumphal exhibition tour of the country. The only runner who appears to have a chance to beat him is Boston's Gil Dodds in the mile, 1,500 meters, or two-miles. If Gunder had elected to race Gil in the senior 1,500 meters in New York Saturday, he would have had his hands full, for Dodds turned in a 3m. 50s. timing, equivalent to approximately a 4:08 mile.

As it was Haegg proved himself a picture runner and worthy of his advance notices. He was also a picture of sartorial elegance both in his blue and yellow sweat-suit and in his powder blue and white running suit. And he was a picture of liquid motion once he began to put one foot in front of the other.

**East Up Ground**

Gunder eats up the ground in long strides, his arms working rhythmically, in contrast to Rice, who usually beats his opponents by taking more steps than they do. Haegg has one bad fault, though, that of looking back to see what his opponents are doing. Maybe it was because he had never seen Rice run before that he kept his eye on him, but the chances are that it is a habit. It does not cause him to break stride, but it does cause a shortening of his stride.

For the track enthusiasts, Haegg's middle times were as follows: 65.5 for the first quarter-mile, 2:13.5 for the half, 3:23.5 for the three-quarters, 4:35 for the mile, 9:24.3 for the two-miles, and 14.48.5 for the distance. Interesting to note, in three of the last four times Rice has won this race at the National championships, he has bettered Haegg's time. Greg did 14:50.9 in 1939, 14:33.4 in '40, 14:45.2 in '41, and 14:39.7 last year. Yesterday his time was given as 14:53.9.

**Tremendous Ovation**

The visiting Swede, who curiously enough did not warm up before the race, received a tremendous ovation from the crowd of 19,000 when he finally appeared, although the ovation given Rice a half-hour earlier was even more tremendous. The meet officials, incidentally, could be accused of leaning towards the American, for three-quarters through the race, when it appeared Rice needed a lift, they played the Notre Dame victory song over the loud-speaker.

All in all the race was a fitting climax to the two-day program, which opened with the junior championships Saturday. Dodds won his senior 1,500-meter title Saturday because the officials recognized that being a divinity student, Gil would not run Sunday. Lou Gregory, the well-known school-teaching Marathoner, also won his senior 10,000-meter title that day, because to include it yesterday would make too long a program.

Among Sunday's outstanding achievements were Ensign Cornelius Warmerdam's retention of his pole vault title, and his clearing of the bar at 15 feet for the 38th time in competition. He later missed in an effort to create a new meet mark at 15ft. 3¾in.

**No New Records**

No new records were set in the senior competition, although speedy Harold Davis of the Olympic Club of San Francisco did cover the 200 meters in 20.2s., two-tenths of a second under the present meet standard, and one-tenth under Jesse Owens' world record. A record was disallowed, however, because of a following wind. Davis also retained his 100-meter title with a meet record-equalling time of 10.3s.

One of the more popular victories of the day was turned in by New York's well-liked Joe McCluskey, now in the Navy, in the 3,000-meter steeplechase. He brought the spectators to their feet when he caught little Roy Phillips of Tufts as the gun-lap started and kept them standing as he beat him to the tape. It was Joe's ninth championship in this difficult grind.

Other champions crowned in the track events included Defending Champion Bill Cummins of Rice in the 110-meter high hurdles in 14.3s. Cummins also won the 200-meter low hurdles in the fast time of 22.8s. Arky Erwin of New Orleans, 1941 winner, took the 400-meter hurdles in 53.1s., while Cliff Bourland of Southern California, National Collegiate champion, kept his crown in the 400 meters in 47s. The 800-meter event was won by Bill Hulse of the New York A. C. in 1:53.4.

**Field Event Champions**

In the field events Pete Watkins won the high jump wtih a leap of 6ft. 7¾in.; Earl Audet, formerly of Southern California, took the shot-put with a heave of 52ft. 11⅜in.; Billy Christopher of Rice was first in the broad jump with a 24ft. 4⅝in. effort; Ensign Hugh Cannon, who two weeks ago set a new world's record in the discus, won his event with a throw of 161ft. 10in.; Henry Dreyer of the New York A. C. won the hammer throw at 164ft. 6¾in.; Martin Biles of the Olympic Club won the javelin at 202ft 5⅝in.; Ensign Billy Brown of Bainbridge, Md., won the hop, step, and jump at 45ft, 5in., and Frank Berst of the New York A. C. won the 56-pound weight throw at 35ft. 2in.

The New York Athletic Club kept its team title with 95 points. The Olympic Club of San Francisco was second with 64 points, and the New York Pioneer Club and Detroit Police A. A. tied for third with 34 points.

## Mickey Makes Good —By Pap'

Mickey
LYNGTON
DOES THE CATCHING FOR THE AMAZING PHILLIES
HERE'S A PITCHER WHO ACTUALLY GETS THE BALL OVER THE PLATE
MICKEY HAS CONTRIBUTED HIS SHARE TOWARD MAKING THE PHILLIES' PITCHERS CLICK
HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY
AMBITIOUS BASE-STEALERS DON'T TAKE LIBERTIES WITH MICKEY
PAP

Another swing around the western loop may bring the Phillies down to earth, but Manager Bucky Harris and his rejuvenated crew have stolen the show in the early stages of the National League pennant chase.

The amazing thing about the improvement of the Phillies is the brand of pitching they have been getting. For the most part they have been winning their games with low scores. Every now and then, however, the team does some slugging.

The new deal which Bill Cox has given the Phillies has been reflected in the gate receipts. Philadelphia fans have somewhat deserted the Athletics to flock to Shibe Park in amazing numbers since the Phillies have been putting on such a fine show. There is plenty of evidence to support the new owners' claim that they are doing everything possible to rebuild the Phillies. Cox has grabbed every available ball player and a good percentage have thrived under the able handling of Bucky Harris.

## In the Dugout
*with Rumill*

### Race Leaders Undisturbed

Although the leaders were not disturbed during the week ending with Sunday's games, both big league pennant races were scrambled through the middle.

It was a Pennsylvania week in the National League. The Phillies of Philadelphia won eight out of 11 and advanced to fourth place, just 5½ games off the Cardinal pace. The Pirates of Pittsburgh, picking up six wins in eight tries, tightened their grip on third place and crept to within 2½ contests of the slipping Dodgers.

Both the Phils and Buccaneers are hitting and hustling, and have just as good a chance to finish high as the next club. In Babe Dahlgren, Bucky Harris has the league's leading batter.

**Five Straight**

The Cardinals and Dodgers played as though they were not particularly interested in setting the pace. The Cards dropped five out of nine and the Brooks six out of nine. It is a break for Billy Southworth that the Dodgers have slackened their pace. Leo Durocher at the moment is busier looking back over his shoulder than he is measuring the distance separating him from the Cards. The Pirates, Phils and Reds are too close for comfort. The Brooks at one stage of the week dropped five straight.

The Giants, in pursuit of the Braves, won five, lost only three. Mel Ott had a little fun with the Dodgers during the week. Mel, by the way, is tied for the home run lead with seven. Ace Adams, who established a record by appearing in 61 games a year ago, already has pitched in 28 this season and seems a cinch to set up another new mark.

The Cubs won four, lost five; the Cardinals had a similar pace; the Braves took four out of 12, and the Reds four out of 10.

**Reds Hitting**

Cincinnati is hitting better and should soon be crowding the Dodgers. Among the week's highlights was Ray Starr's 1-0, 14-inning five-hitter over Pittsburgh. Harry Gumbert of the Cards came up with a two-hitter, also over the Pirates.

The fastest moving outfit in the American League during the seven-day period was Cleveland, with seven out of nine. The Indians caught a non-stop elevator and went all the way from seventh to third. Oris Hockett was still Lou Boudreau's pace setter at bat early today, with a .340 figure. Jim Bagby earned his seventh victory yesterday.

The Browns also had a winning week, six and four, and consequently were tied with the White Sox for seventh place this morning. Vern Stephens is the big boy at St. Louis. He is high in every offensive department and leads the league at bat. However, Luke Sewell may find it very difficult to run up past a couple of clubs in the heart of that circuit.

**Etten Surprises**

The pennant picture was unchanged because both the Yankees and Washington did a five-five pace for the week. The Senators are hanging on very well, although their spot is threatened by Cleveland and Boston—or is apt to be in the near future. The Yanks have the top man in homers, Charley Keller at 10, and have Nick Etten right behind Dick Siebert in the runs batted in column. Etten's timely hitting has surprised a few people, and Manager Joe McCarthy probably is included in this group. New York's Spud Chandler, at seven and one, leads the regular pitchers.

The Red Sox are finding Babe Barna a useful tool. He has stepped into the left field patrol vacated last fall by Ted Williams. Babe is no Williams, but he has good power and is helping Joe Cronin.

The American race is still bunched, with a mere eight games between the top and bottom of the standing. It should be a thriller about the middle of August.

# Red Sox Climb to Fourth; Braves Slip Back to Sixth

By Ed Rumill
*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

As Boston's baseball faithful checked the big league standings early today they first smiled, then frowned. For while the touring Red Sox were bringing up the rear of the first division in the American League, just six games off the Yankee pace, the Braves were down in the company of the Giants and Cubs in the National.

Winning six out of 11, a good pace in this well-balanced pennant campaign, the Red Sox followed Cleveland's lead over the week end and crowded their way into the upper half of the standing. After sitting by and watching their manager, Joe Cronin, do some fancy clouting in pinch hitting roles earlier in the week, the Sox decided to do a little hitting by themselves.

**Five Homers**

At Philadelphia yesterday, while sweeping both ends of a doubleheader from the improved Athletics, the Sox hit five home runs, their biggest single-day output of the season. Jim Tabor hit two; Babe Barna, Eddie Lake and Bobby Doerr one each. Tabor made four hits in the opener. Barna's clout, with a man on base, decided the second game. Thus, the big fellow already is paying dividends, and this is only the beginning.

If the Red Sox, therefore, can keep getting fair support from the attack, they will soon be crowding the Yankees. And it looks as though Cronin is going to get the base hits. Tabor, Doerr and Tony Lupien are almost certain to hit better in the second half of the race than they have to date. You know that Doerr is a better hitter than his .245 mark suggests, that Tabor is better than .228 and that Lupien belongs higher than his .220.

After playing an exhibition with the Fort Monmouth soldiers at Red Bank, N. J., today, the Sox return to Shibe Park tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday for single games. Tomorrow and Wednesday they play under lights.

**Ryan Stars**

The Braves, as expected, ran into trouble yesterday. These new Phillies can ruin anybody's afternoon, and they surely did for better than 17,000 local customers. If the home town fans got any enjoyment out of the twin bill, it was Connie Ryan's all-around play at bat and at second base. This good looking youngster is improving as a hitter and he always has been steady with a glove. He looked so potent in the opener, driving in three runs, Manager Casey Stengel—back on the bench—moved him into the third slot in the batting order for the second game.

Even if you didn't go to Braves Field to root for the Phillies, you had to cheer just a little for Schoolboy Rowe. The former Detroit star staged one of the best one-man shows of the year in the nightcap. Blanking the Braves on three hits, he made two himself, including his second home run of the season. He worked slowly, pitching to spots, and saw only one Boston base runner reach third. One of the three hits did not leave the infield.

Consequently, the Braves this morning were sixth in the N. L., four full contests to the rear of the rallying Reds, who were fifth. Instead of moving in on the first division, Stengel now finds himself watching the Giants and Cubs, in the rear.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Briefs** . . . The Braves, apparently, left their best baseball on the road . . . They have made nine errors in the most recent four engagements . . . For some unknown reason, Jim Tobin all season has had trouble taking a couple of steps to his right and picking up bunts and slow rollers . . . The series here with the Phillies continues tomorrow with a single, on Wednesday with a double-header and on Thursday with another single . . . Stengel had to use eight pitchers Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Phillies have taken seven out of nine from the Braves . . . We had hoped that this season would be different, but apparently not . . . Leon Culberson popped up in center field for the Red Sox yesterday at Philadelphia . . . After dropping his first four tries, Mace Brown has now won four straight relief jobs for the Sox . . . That Lake-Newsome shortstop duel is a peach . . . Lake went back to work when Newsome was injured, and now it looks as if Eddie has the job for a while regardless of Skeeter's condition . . . Eddie hit his first A. L. homer yesterday.

### American League

| Club | W. | L. | P.C | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 31 | 20 | .608 | |
| Washington | 30 | 25 | .545 | 3 |
| Cleveland | 27 | 27 | .500 | 5½ |
| Boston | 28 | 29 | .491 | 6 |
| Detroit | 24 | 26 | .480 | 6½ |
| Philadelphia | 27 | 30 | .474 | 7 |
| Chicago | 22 | 27 | .449 | 8 |
| St. Louis | 22 | 27 | .449 | 8 |

**Results June 20**

Boston 7, Philadelphia 3.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 10, Cleveland 6.
Cleveland 7, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 6, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 5, Detroit 4.
Washington 5, New York 3.
New York 7, Washington 6.

### National League

| Club | W. | L. | P.C | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 33 | 19 | .635 | |
| Brooklyn | 33 | 24 | .579 | 2½ |
| Pittsburgh | 28 | 24 | .538 | 5 |
| Philadelphia | 28 | 25 | .528 | 5½ |
| Cincinnati | 27 | 25 | .519 | 6 |
| Boston | 22 | 28 | .440 | 10 |
| New York | 21 | 32 | .396 | 12½ |
| Chicago | 19 | 34 | .358 | 14½ |

**Results June 20**

Philadelphia 13, Boston 7.
Philadelphia 7, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 8, New York 7. (10 inns.)
St. Louis 10, Chicago 9.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 2.

## Sports Around the Town

### N. E. Juniors Had Good Day

New England athletes had practically a perfect day last Saturday in the National AAU junior championships at Randall's Island, N. Y., bringing home no less than five titles and giving excellent performances in two other events.

Two boys coached by venerable Jack Ryder of Boston College came through, Herb McKenley in the 400 meters and Teddy Vogel in the 10,000 meters. All in all it was a great afternoon for Ryder, for his boy, Gil Dodds, won the senior 1,500-meter title which was contested Saturday.

Dinger Dussault of Tufts say his trim little steeple-chaser, Roy Phillips, take the 3,000-meter test, and then watched him barely lose to Joe McCluskey of the New York A. C. in the senior event yesterday. Coach Dussault believes that if Roy had not raced Saturday, he would have beaten McCluskey Sunday.

David Murray of Holy Cross won the javelin throw, and Andover Academy's Jim Burnham was first in the hammer throw. Burnham is a younger brother of Dartmouth's Don, and his performance more than made up for Don's failure to do better than sixth in the senior 1,500-meter and third in the 800-meter runs.

In addition Northeastern's Delmo Alberghini took a fine second in the 200-meter low hurdles, while Schoolboy Tom McKenna of Danvers took a very creditable fourth in the 100-meter dash, which won in new record time of 20.9s.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Greater Boston open golf championship, conducted over two weekends, was won yesterday by Jack Curley, who covered his home course links at Albemarle in a total of 202 strokes, built up on rounds of 67, 68, 67. Roy Bronsdon of Brae Burn was second at 206, and Jack Igoe of Weld third at 208. Low amateur of the tournament was John Delfino of Milford at 213.

♪ ♪ ♪

George Byers of West Roxbury is gradually becoming the Clarence De Mar of canoe marthoning. Yesterday he won his third straight 26-mile jaunt under the auspices of the Samoset Club, leading the field by a full 17½ minutes. Second was Connie Albrecht, also of the Samoset Club. The course ran from Medfield to the Spring Street bridge in West Roxbury.

♪ ♪ ♪

Katharine Winthrop of Hamilton defeated Judy Atterbury, newly-crowned college girls' champion, at Longwood Saturday to win the women's State single's title. The sets were evenly contested, with Miss Winthrop finally winning out 6-4, 2-6, 10-8. Yesterday Miss Atterbury and Norma Meister of Sharon, paired to win the doubles championship, defeating Mrs. Hazel Wightman and Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith 6-3, 6-3. Miss Meister and Raymond Nasher defeated Miss Atterbury and Aubrey Gould 6-4, 8-6, to win the mixed doubles title.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Briefs:** Frances Stebbins has been appointed Vice-President of the Women's Golf Association to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. H. Warren Beard, present State champion . . . Gil Dodds never ran a better race than he did in the 1,500 meters Saturday. He followed Coach Ryder's instructions to the letter, doing the first quarter in 59, despite the fact the time left him in fourth place. He put on steam through the middle laps and finished strong. Once Gil began moving, there was no doubt that he would win . . . Danny McFayden will pitch for the war-workers' team against the Phils at Pawtucket tonight. He has been getting in shape by working out with both the Braves and the Red Sox . . . Big Al Blozis, the Georgetown athlete who turned pro last year, was at Randalls Island Saturday and could not resist the lure of his specialties, the shotput and discus throw. In his street clothes he matched the best heave of any shotputter, and he threw the discus at least 10 feet farther than the winner in that event. G. C.

### Minor League Results

*By the Associated Press*

**International League**

Baltimore 7-5, Toronto 6-6.
Newark 8-1, Buffalo 5-13.
Montreal 7-8, Syracuse 5-6.
Rochester 3-2, Jersey City 0-1.

**American Association**

Kansas City 2-8, St. Paul 1-4.
Columbus 8-3, Louisville 2-6.
Milwaukee 1-3, Minneapolis 0-1.
Indianapolis 5-5, Toledo 3-1.

**Pacific Coast League**

Portland 4-2, Sacramento 1-8.
San Francisco 5-2, Hollywood 1-3.
Los Angeles 4-2, Oakland 3-5.
Seattle 9-3, San Diego 6-2.

**Eastern League**

Binghampton 4-1, Hartford 3-7.
Springfield 5-3, Elmira 4-4.
Utica 9-2, Wilkes-Barre 5-5.
Albany 2-1, Scranton 1-2.

**Southern Association**

Little Rock 9-5, Knoxville 3-0.
Nashville 3-2, Memphis 2-3.
Birmingham 4-2, Atlanta 3-6.
New Orleans 14-7 Chattanooga 1-1.

### Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Pacific Coast League baseball standings:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles | 47 | 17 | .734 |
| San Francisco | 39 | 24 | .619 |
| San Diego | 34 | 32 | .515 |
| Portland | 29 | 32 | .475 |
| Oakland | 29 | 35 | .453 |
| Hollywood | 29 | 36 | .446 |
| Seattle | 25 | 38 | .397 |
| Sacramento | 21 | 39 | .350 |

### Southern Association

ATLANTA (AP)—Official Southern Association standings:

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nashville | 38 | 22 | .633 |
| Little Rock | 31 | 24 | .564 |
| Birmingham | 34 | 28 | .548 |
| Atlanta | 30 | 28 | .517 |
| New Orleans | 30 | 32 | .484 |
| Chattanooga | 26 | 28 | .481 |
| Knoxville | 24 | 32 | .428 |
| Memphis | 18 | 37 | .327 |

## Yesterday's Stars

*By the Associated Press*

**Tommy Livingston and Schoolboy Rowe, Phillies** — Former hit homer and single in seventh inning to help beat Braves in first game and latter pitched three-hit shutout and also socked home run to win nightcap.

**Elbie Fletcher and Bill Baker, Pirates**—Former hit three run homer in eighth inning to beat Reds in first game and latter hit double to spark eighth-inning rally that won second game.

**Dixie Walker, Dodgers**—Drew two walks and made four hits for perfect day at bat to help bring victory over Giants.

**Chet Laabs and Harlond Clift, Browns**—Each hit a home run with two aboard to provide twin triumphs over Tigers.

**Mickey Vernon, Senators, and Charley Keller, Yankees**—Vernon hit two-run homer to help win first game and Keller hit round-tripper in each game, his second blow climaxing five-run rally in nightcap.

**Jim Tabor and Babe Barna, Red Sox**—Tabor hit two home runs in first game against Athletics and Barna hit one with teammate aboard to decide second game, in which he also contributed a triple.

## Pro Grid League Gives Franchise For Boston Club

CHICAGO, June 21 (AP)—The National Football League prepared for the 1944 season today by accepting the Boston franchise application of Ted Collins, manager of Singer Kate Smith and former operator of the Long Island Indians professional grid squad.

By the close of the 1943 season, in which eight teams will participate, one or two other new members may be accepted. Tabled until the December meeting were franchise requests of movie actor Don Ameche for Los Angeles and of Sports Promoter Charley Murray for Buffalo N. Y.

The league owners successfully stood off an effort by the Chicago teams, the Bears and Cardinals, to merge yesterday, but permitted consolidation of the Pittsburgh Steelers and Philadelphia Eagles.

Collins, through his attorney, William A. Shea of New York, informed the league and its executive Committee he preferred to start the Boston club next year but was willing to go in 1943. The league told Shea they thought this was not the time to begin because of the difficulties in starting a team from scratch.

## Week-End Sports in Brief

*By the Associated Press*

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Francisco Segura, Ecuadorean representing the University of Miami, annexed eastern intercollegiate tennis title by defeating Bob Wasserman of Ohio State, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2, and combined with Manfred Berliner to take doubles title.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—Gunder Haegg of Sweden ended Greg Rice's victory string at 65 by defeating American runner by 35 yards in 5,000-meter race for National A. A. U. championship before 19,000. Haegg was timed in 14:48.5, a minute slower than his own world record. New York A. C. retained team title and Gil Dodds took 1,500-meter title again.

♪ ♪ ♪

CHICAGO—Ted Collins, manager of Radio Singer Kate Smith, awarded Boston franchise in National Football League, effective at close of 1943 season. Don Ameche's bid for berth in Los Angeles and Charles Murray's request for one at Buffalo, tabled until December meeting. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia teams to merge for coming season.

DETROIT—Seymour Greenberg of Chicago retained National clay courts title by defeating Billy Talbert of Cincinnati, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3. Pauline Betz of Los Angeles retained women's crown.

### Boston Batting

**Braves**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brubaker | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | .500 |
| Nieman | 67 | 9 | 22 | 0 | 8 | .328 |
| Holmes | 200 | 23 | 60 | 3 | 12 | .300 |
| McCarthy | 266 | 18 | 68 | 1 | 18 | .296 |
| Ryan | 131 | 13 | 31 | 1 | 10 | .237 |
| Burns | 56 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 3 | .232 |
| Ross | 120 | 17 | 30 | 4 | 17 | .231 |
| Workman | 204 | 20 | 47 | 4 | 24 | .230 |
| Farrell | 9 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | .222 |
| Klutts | 60 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 4 | .217 |
| Joost | 186 | 20 | 40 | 2 | 12 | .215 |
| Wietelmann | 174 | 11 | 36 | 0 | 13 | .207 |
| Mast | 71 | 8 | 14 | 1 | 6 | .197 |
| Poland | 67 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 5 | .134 |
| Cucciniello | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Geraghty | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |

**Red Sox**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newsome | 84 | 7 | 29 | 0 | 3 | .345 |
| Partee | 106 | 15 | 34 | 0 | 9 | .321 |
| Conroy | 23 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | .304 |
| Fox | 203 | 26 | 60 | 1 | 14 | .296 |
| Cronin | 46 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 5 | .261 |
| Culberson | 75 | 10 | 19 | 1 | 6 | .253 |
| Doerr | 216 | 19 | 53 | 3 | 32 | .245 |
| Tabor | 180 | 15 | 45 | 5 | 25 | .228 |
| Lake | 138 | 18 | 31 | 1 | 8 | .225 |
| Simmons | 88 | 9 | 22 | 0 | 11 | .224 |
| Lupien | 223 | 18 | 49 | 3 | 18 | .220 |
| Miles | 114 | 9 | 24 | 0 | 10 | .211 |
| Barna | 29 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 5 | .207 |
| Lazor | 78 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 5 | .184 |
| Peacock | 73 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 4 | .164 |

### American Association

CHICAGO (AP)—American Association standings:

| Club | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis | 36 | 13 | .667 |
| Milwaukee | 28 | 19 | .596 |
| Columbus | 23 | 22 | .511 |
| Minneapolis | 23 | 24 | .489 |
| St. Paul | 23 | 25 | .479 |
| Toledo | 21 | 25 | .457 |
| Kansas City | 18 | 24 | .429 |
| Louisville | 18 | 28 | .391 |

Both St. Louis managers, Billy Southworth of the Cards, and Luke Sewell of the Browns, started in Cleveland.

### International League

NEW YORK (AP)—International League standings:

| Club | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 35 | 26 | .574 |
| Newark | 31 | 24 | .564 |
| Baltimore | 27 | 23 | .540 |
| Montreal | 30 | 27 | .518 |
| Syracuse | 25 | 25 | .500 |
| Buffalo | 25 | 27 | .481 |
| Rochester | 24 | 28 | .462 |
| Jersey City | 20 | 30 | .357 |

Red Ruffing, Yankee pitching star, is a physical instructor of a Ferry Command unit at Long Beach, Calif.


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(Continued from previous page)

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to buy quality shoes at
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine
Stores also at Portland, Augusta, Rumford

### PORTLAND

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-7794. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You've Done Your Bit — Now Do Your Best!
Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps. Buy regularly from your store, bank or post office.
Owen Moore's
Portland Maine

DIAMOND RINGS
Mounted with individual care and selection of settings — our recognized standards of quality will assure you of satisfaction.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
*Jeweler Since 1851*

SIXTY YEARS
on the same corner
attest our Reliability in the jewelry line!
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
PORTLAND, MAINE

*Uncle Sam Says*
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

Have You All the Insurance You Want?
*Let's Talk It Over*
Philip H. MacDonald
912 Chapman Bldg. Tel. 2-8301

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
*Painters and Decorators*
131 Preble Street Phone 2-3794
PORTLAND, MAINE

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

## MAINE

### PORTLAND
(Continued)

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS, *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

NewHampshire

### CONCORD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2034-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Enna Jettick*
SHOES FOR WOMEN
TONKIN & FRASER
$5 to $6.50 79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
*is our business*
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

HARPER METHOD SHOP
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

Grade A Guernsey Milk
FRESH EGGS
ROBERT L. STILSON
130 Clinton Street Tel. 3274-W

Cool Summer Dresses
Summer-right to keep you cooler—fashion-right to make you look smarter!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
*INSURANCE*
*of All Kinds*
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
*General Repairs*

### DOVER

DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Quality Food Fountain Specialties
We Make Our Own Ice Cream
*Afternoon Tea Served*
MORRILL BUILDING

FOR A QUICK TASTY LUNCH
HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Ave. On the Bridge
*Open 6 a. m. to 1 a. m.*

### LACONIA

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
*Laconia's Leading*
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
*Latest models for both ladies and gents*
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE
*When in the Lake Region visit*
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

### MANCHESTER

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Hardware
Many Household Supplies
Fertilizers
New Hampshire Store, Inc.
42 Messenger Street

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### MANCHESTER
(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy—— FURNITURE for That Wedding Gift
BUY—— Where Quality Reigns
C. A. HOITT CO.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Purchase your supply at
LEAVITT'S

Now Is the Time to Buy Pariseau's FURS
SAVE by buying now and get choice "Early Catch" Pelts!
Charge, Budget or Lay-away
PARISEAU'S
"The Style Center of New Hampshire"

Send Flowers *They are always appreciated*
Phone 1361 given special attention
*Stache* Florist
633 SECOND STREET

Make your selection for Wedding—Anniversary—Graduation from our still fine selection
*Your Dependable Jeweler*
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
926 ELM STREET

SUN DRY
*Cleaners and Dyers*
108 MANCHESTER ST TEL. 3520-W
*All Kinds of Beauty Culture*
Transformations, New Puffs, Waves, etc.
Expert and Careful Work.
MARY'S BEAUTY SHOP
18 Hanover First Floor Tel. 5261-W

### NASHUA

SPEARE'S NASHUA, N. H.
JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
For Men and Women
Sold exclusively in Nashua at Speare's
SPEARE DRY GOODS CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Have an Individual Coiffure Created by
ISIDORE
*Your Hair Stylist*
48 Main Street Tel. 963

GABY'S
Exclusive Shoppe
*Millinery*
85 West Pearl Street Nashua, N. H.

## Rhode Island

### NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
*Autographs Books*
*Foreign Books Bought and Sold*

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

### WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
*Spotless Rest Rooms*
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

## Vermont

### BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

## VIRGINIA

### ALEXANDRIA

A. B. & W. Transit Co.
*Safe, Reliable Service*
Busses every 5 minutes between Alexandria and Washington
*5 Busses daily between Alexandria and Mt. Vernon*

*Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store*
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0650

LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
DUNCAN'S TRANSFER
AGENTS—SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM
*Alex. 0473*

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
*reliable service*
223 North Payne Street Alex. 0060

*Complete and Guaranteed Service*
Ford *for all makes of cars* Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

### LYNCHBURG

TAKE TIME TO PLAY IN PLAY CLOTHES from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

BIBEE'S BUY BONDS & STAMPS
Also Fresh Meats and Vegetables

White Star Laundry
*makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.*
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

### NORFOLK

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Dial 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEO. M. OWEN
*Printer*
2418 GRANBY STREET
PHONE 22239

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
*Jewelers and Silversmiths*
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

### ROANOKE

HENEBRY & SON
*Jewelers*
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

BIBEE'S SUPER MARKET
*Finer Foods at Lower Prices*
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
Now showing a complete line of Silks and Cottons for summer wear.
101 W. Campbell Ave. Dial 6203

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
*37 Years Serving You*
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
*Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men*

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
*"At Memorial Bridge"*
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

## VIRGINIA

### ROANOKE
(Continued)

Look to
Pugh's
*for Smart Summer Apparel*
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

West Virginia

### HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
1618 FOURTH AVENUE

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
*Women's Apparel*
*Millinery*

O. J. MORRISON Department Store
For Dependable Values
831 Fourth Avenue
Huntington West Virginia

### MORGANTOWN

CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
*A Beauty Mart of the Highest Quality*
Dial 9325 Established 1917

Corner Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
CASHTON
Complete Service Washing Lubrication
Esso

### WHEELING

Christian Hess & Sons
1321 Market Street
ESTABLISHED 1847
Men's Furnishings
Quality Merchandise

Canada

## ONTARIO

### HAMILTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

*Everyone's Friend*
*Silverwood's* DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
*Also*
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
*QUALITY—SERVICE*
*We Aim to Be Worthy*
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

For Insured and Guaranteed DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

### OTTAWA

*Insurance*
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

JAMES HOPE & SONS, LIMITED
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
BOOKBINDERS, & PRINTERS
61-63 SPARKS ST. PHONE 2-2493

CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
*Makers of*
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 3-0600

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

## ONTARIO

### OTTAWA
(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1122, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
*Quality and Service*
610 SOMERSET ST. 3-0097 831 BANK ST. 5-1478

Garden Supplies
All kinds of aids for spring gardening.
JAPALAC PAINT
W. A. RANKIN, LTD.
Phone 2-4241 410-416 Bank Street

### TORONTO

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1543 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

BREAD
*Always Ask for*
CANADA
*"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"*

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
*MIDWAY 3541*

*"Character Clothes for Women"*
Ira-Berg
*Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Ice lasts 5 to 7 days in the new
Connor Ice Refrigerator
on display at our store
Heintzman & Co., Ltd.
195 Yonge Street ELgin 6201

*Miss Puritan Says:* Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
*City-Wide Service*
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

• Dunfield's •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
*Quality Furnishings for Men*
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

Toronto Dairies Limited
*A Co-operative Company*
Pure Dairy Products
661 Gerrard Street East
Telephone GLadstone 1131

Mrs. W. J. Foster
Permanent Wave Specialist
Hair Styling and all lines of Beauty Culture
Modern Air-Conditioned Salon
690 Bay Street (Herman Building)
Cor. Bay and Walton Sts.
Elgin 6585
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
REPAIRING REMODELING
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W
(Just East of St. George St.)

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage
HEDGES THE MOVER
806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 4439
Reference Imperial Bank

## ONTARIO

### TORONTO
(Continued)

*Kate J. Nicol*
*Flexees*
NYLONS
Light, Cool, Controlling
Combin's 16.50
Girdles 10.50
Other Flexees
5.95 to 17.50
*A style for every figure. Large sizes, too!*
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
*Kate J. Nicol*
RA 2928 32 Bloor W.

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

## QUEBEC

### MONTREAL

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
*Ask for descriptive booklet*
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
*Use the Phone—We Deliver*

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
*DEXTER 8401*

COAL FUEL OIL COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★ DOllard 4601

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
*Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada*
DOMINION

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

# European Classified

### ART NEEDLEWORK & WOOLS

LONDON, S. G. BELCHER, 117, Golders Green Rd., N. W. 11.—Art needlework, all knitting materials, silks, embroidery cottons and leaflets.

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests. Comfortable; quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3350.

### CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turns SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call. 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

### DRESSMAKING

LADIES' own materials used. Renovations. MARGARET ORIEVE, 30a, Holland Rd., Kensington High St., London, W. 14. Phone Western 3460.

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Road, Kensington, London, West 8. Western 3954.

### FLATS TO LET

LONDON, S. E.—FURNISHED flat with four rooms; near Penge East Station; rent £2 per week including electric light; Christian Scientist preferred. Miss Walpole, 26, Newlands Park, Sydenham.

OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £275-£365 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2, Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 6181.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PIANO PLAYER, Autoleon Triumph Auto, with piano stool and 17 rolls, £60 or near offer. Butt, 3 Orme Court, London, W. 2. Phone Bayswater 2279.

### LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to
THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
35, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794
Silks and Woollies special attention

### MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. Stibbs, Monument Chambers, 58 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

### OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17, Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON — PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE —Quiet, sunny rooms, single or double (hot and cold). 136, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

### PHOTOGRAPHY

DISTINCTIVE PORTRAITURE
SADIE COLLINS, MEDALLIST
7, High Road, Woodford, London, E. 18.

### POST WANTED

I WANT an administrative position with plenty of work and responsibility; am experienced lawyer (barrister and LL. B. London), but have spent 15 years before the war in own business; now in government department (statistical section) but want scope for initiative, originality and skill in economic planning—anywhere. Box W-1721, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
Executive, age 35, seeks permanent, progressive and essential post; present control 1600 employees; sound knowledge modern personnel practice and ability to handle all labour matters with understanding and initiative. Box W-1722, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

### ROOMS TO LET

LONDON.—Unfurnished apartments: second floor, 2 large rooms, bathroom, etc., £3 p. w.; third floor, 1 large room and kitchen-diningroom with use of bathroom, 37/6; fourth floor, 1 large room and 1 smaller with use of bathroom, 30/-; large, quiet house near Portman Square; Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-1738, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON.—Furnished sitting-room and bedroom, use kitchen, bathroom; quiet home; near Brent Station (next Golders Green); no service; reasonable inclusive terms; suit married couple or two ladies. Box W-1735, BCM-CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON, W. 9.—FURNISHED, comfortable bed-sitting room in lady's flat; near busses, trains and church; suit business lady or gentleman. Box W-1739, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON, S. W. 14.—FURNISHED, 2 rooms with separate entrance in private house; also bed-sitting room. Box W-1757, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

### TAILORS

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square
Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

### TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
The MONTROSE
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Proprietress Miss Hess Temple Bar 7208

### TEACHERS

E. M. LATTER (NETTIE PRICE)
L. R. A. M. (Elocution), M. R. S. T.
Teacher of English Diction,
Forest Hill 5620
or c/o SPOTLIGHT

### TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. W. A., 26 Bond St., Ealing W. 5 Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

### TYPEWRITING

EXPERIENCED TYPIST, own machine, requires work at home. Private lessons given in Shorthand, Typewriting. Terms moderate. Mrs. Bartholomew, 35, Colville Terrace, London, W. 11. Bay. 3059.

### WANTED TO BUY

STARTLINGLY HIGH CASH PRICES paid for Home Ciné Projectors, 16 mm. Sound or Silent, also 8 and 9.5 mm. These are still urgently wanted—please release yours. We can afford to pay higher prices than anyone. Also still wanted Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras, enlargers and binoculars. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

## England

### LONDON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9091. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

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ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued from previous page)

The House of
Charles H. Baker
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Foot Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

FURS
All Models Made From Selected Skins
Remodelling, Repairing and Cleaning a Special Feature.
TAILORED SUITS and COATS MADE TO ORDER.
FLORENCE CRITTEN
50, MADDOX STREET
New Bond Street, London, W. 1. Mayfair 2440.

TOMKINSONS
When It's Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Knitwear, Fancy Goods, etc.
We are always at your service
26, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
Bayswater 1174

PHONES F. WARREN & CO'S CASH OFFICE
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas, Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
86 Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3722

PEARSALL'S
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY COAL
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab 1896

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHITONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you Too!

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Sports Wear in Large Sizes
Mde. Leighton

E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10—Tudor 1201
Agent for "Braemar" Knitwear

GIVE GOOD GIFTS from
LANGTON'S
(A. F. LANGTON)
Time Expert
Jeweller, Silversmith
(No coupons required)
3, PRINCES PARADE
MUSWELL HILL, N. 10
'Phone Tudor 0036

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS
Under Our Own Experts' Supervision
BEARMANS Ltd.
LEYTONSTONE Tel. Ley: 1181 Ext. 10.

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
189 High Road, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
36 Broadway, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0083

LONDON, S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Wide World

**Animal Care in Wartime Britain**

**One of Britain's heroes is the alert-looking dog shown here with two of her admirers, the Mayor and Mayoress of St. Albans. Her name is "Beauty" and she has won fame for her rescue work in bombed areas. Beauty, rescue-squad dog of the "People's Dispensary for Sick Animals of the Poor," is taken to places where German raiders have blasted buildings, and by her keen sense of smell detects animals trapped in the ruins. When she discovers the presence of an animal she begins to dig; the rescue squad then gets busy.**

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *Why Parachute-Testing Dummies Are Made of Rope?*

There is a very interesting character, known intimately only to a select few and having quite an assortment of names, such as "Dummy Joe," "Joe Roper," or "Rudolf." The last-mentioned name alludes to "Jumper" Hess who dropped in on Great Britain for a protracted stop.

The other names are more directly descriptive of the rope dummies used by the United States Army Air Corps parachute laboratory at Wright Field at Dayton, Ohio.

With G. I. sardonic irony, many a rookie parachutist has received with his 'chute the assurance that "if it fails to open, bring it back and I'll give you another." Because parachute failures—with live jumpers attached—are definitely frowned upon in army circles, dummies are used in testing experimental types of parachutes.

One early type of parachute-testing dummy was a life-size wooden replica of a man and had hinges to provide flexibility of arm and leg joints. The wood was covered with cloth, making the dummy even more lifelike.

The wooden dummy had two shortcomings. In the first place, he looked so like a real aviator that false alarms from the worried citizenry were likely to abound whenever an experimental 'chute failed to function and let the dummy plunge willy-nilly from the sky.

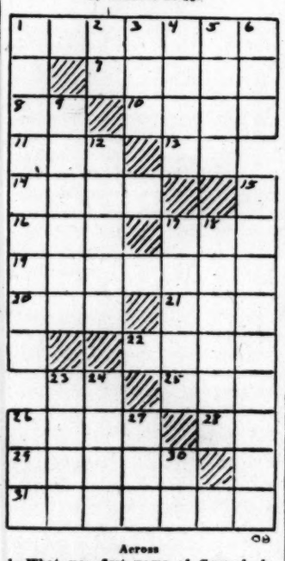
In the second place, wood proved far too frangible for the rough life the dummy had to lead. The first 'chute failure with a wooden dummy was likely to reduce the figure to a useless pile of splinters.

Rope dummies are far tougher customers. They still approximate the human form (to duplicate such problems as arms and legs tangling in parachute shroud lines, and the factor of wind resistance due to surface area) but are made of four-inch rope looped to resemble a person, with bags of lead shot added to bring the dummy's weight up to that of a live jumper.

—W. P. Keasbey

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

1—What was first name of Gounod, famous composer?
7—What bird had golden feathers in Grimm's fairy tale?
8—East bound (abbr.).
10—If you emulated Julius Schnorr van Carolsfeld, would you draw, ride, or sing?
11—According to Mother Goose, Butterfly's Ball was held beneath what tree?
12—What was nationality of Jacob Ruysdael, famous painter (abbr.)?
14—After multitudes had been fed with loaves and fishes, Jesus went up into mountain to do what?
16—Craft.
17—Vehicle.
19—What is a cord, finished strip of material, or the like used to hold curtains back?
20—A thing.
21—What is a city of Paraguay?
22—Soon.
23—Land service (abbr.).
25—Bitter vetch is what?
26—What are tubes or quills upon which silk is wound?
28—Gulf of Corcovado indents what continent (abbr.)?
29—An assumed name is what?
31—Hamlet mentions a "king of shreds and" what?

**Down**

1—"Age cannot wither her nor custom stale her infinite variety" refers to whom?
2—Symbol for silver is what?
3—A wand is what?
4—What is the male harlequin duck called?
5—Who was one of Abraham's grandchildren?
6—If you emulated woman in "Song of the Shirt," you would do what?
9—Who wrote "Peter and Wendy"?
13—Mabel, Edith, and Isabel are whose sisters in "Pirates of Penzance"?
15—Who are natives of so-called "Bear State"?
17—Who wrote "The Woman Thou Gavest Me"?
18—Histrions are what?
23—Who is Alice's wife in "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
24—What is the rod which holds meat being roasted over a fire?
26—If you were a calpac, it would be what?
27—What is bagtike part of a plant?
30—Shilling (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

**Abadie, Dr. Jules** (zhül á'-bä'-dē') — Minister of Justice, Education and Health in the French Committee of National Liberation.

**Bonnet, Henri** (ăn'-rē' bô'-nē')—Minister of Information in the French Committee of National Liberation.

**Bustos, Mariano** (mä-ryä'-nō bōōs'-tōs) — Minister of Labor in Chile's new cabinet.

**de Murville, Maurice Couve** (mô'-rēs' kōōv dē mür'-vēl')—Finance Minister in the French Committee of National Liberation.

**Espil, Dr. Felipe** (fä-lē'-pā ĕs-pēl')—Argentine Ambassador to the United States.

**Fernández, Joaquín** (hwä-kēn' fĕr-nän'-dās) — Minister of Foreign Relations in Chile's new cabinet.

**Koga, Admiral Mineichi** (mē-nā-chē kō-gä—even accent)—Commander in Chief of the combined Japanese Fleet, successor to Admiral Yamamoto.

**Sueyro, Rear Admiral Benito** (bā-nē'-tō swĕ'-ĕ-rō) — Minister of the Navy in Argentina's new government.

**Val d'Aosta** (väl dä-ôs'-tä) —Dam in Italy, near the Swiss border.

**Velasco, Gen. Antonio Gomes** (ān-tō'-nyō gō'-mās vä-läs'-kō) — Director of Mexico's Civilian Defense.

**From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:**

**Catania** (kä-tä'-nyä) — Air field on the island of Sicily.

**Catanzaro** (kä'-tän-dzä'-rō) —Manufacturing city and port of Italy.

**Gallipoli** (gäl-lē'-pō-lē)—Seaport and manufacturing city of Italy.

**Sassari** (säs'-sä-rē)—City on the island of Sardinia.

Key: āle, châotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

## Just for Fun—

By Gene Carr

**"Do you think you could open this jar of cherry preserves?"**

## Daily Quotation

*Every effort in life teaches us something, and this accumulated gain is what makes the big man out of the little man.*—George Matthew Adams

### *Rival Theaters Co-operate*

(The Film Daily)

Baltimore

As neat a bit of co-operation-in-wartime as the exhibition field is likely to uncork has out-cropped here. The Mayfair has a cooling system. Its neighbor, the Maryland, joining its back wall at right angles, has no such plant. So—the very fair Mayfair has consented to cool its rival. The latter installed the necessary pipes, and a hole was made in the connecting walls of the two theaters. Now they share not only a cool but a most friendly "atmosphere."

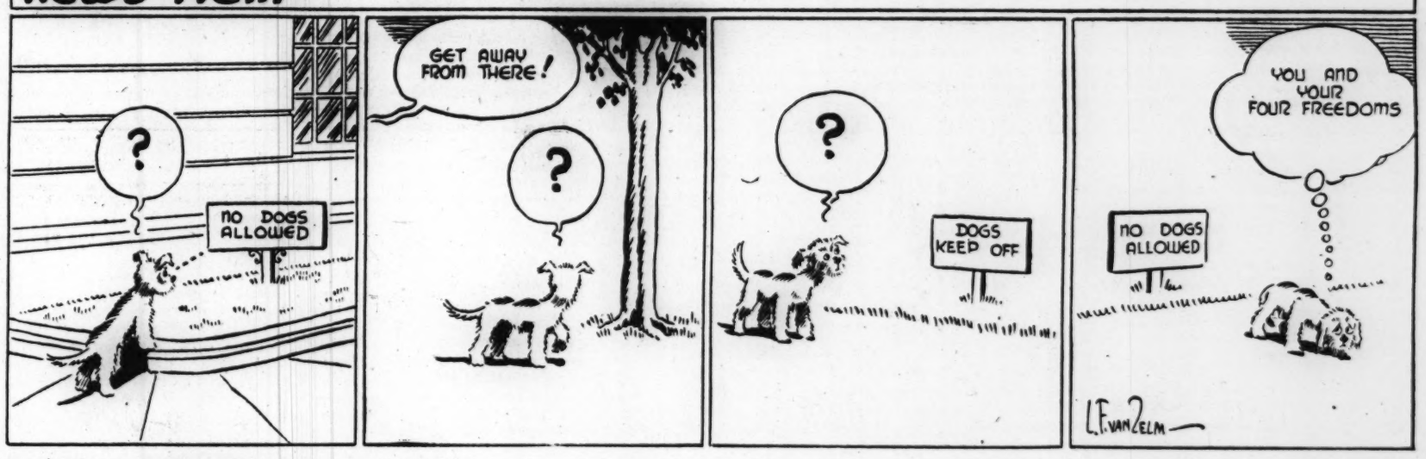
## A Verse for Today . . .

*That good thing which was committed unto thee keep by the Holy Ghost which dwelleth in us.*—II Tim. 1:14

### *High Finance*

E. L. Green, Oklahoma City resident, was notified by the county treasurer to come and get a refund on his 1942 taxes. Green dashed over to cash in on this unexpected windfall, stood in line for two hours, and collected his refund —ONE CENT.

## NEWS ITEM— A DOG'S LIFE.




## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Splash!*

By Le Pelley

HOORAY... HERE WE ARE AT LAST! LET'S GET INTO SWIMMING SUITS!
SAY... THAT OCEAN LOOKS GRAND !!
LAST ONE IN GETS A GOOD DUCKING —— !!
YIPPEE
GLUG!!
YEEE--OOOW
No ONE WAS LAST, SO I GUESS NO ONE GETS DUCKED ....
OH BROTHER !! THAT'S WHAT YOU THINK !!!

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not as Simple as I Thought!*

By Rodgers

"Let's play follow the leader," Buzzy suggested this afternoon
"O.K.," I wagged.
But I didn't really think it would be much fun with Buzzy as the leader—
"Anything that little rascal can do will be as simple as pie for me!" I thought.
But would you believe it? He stumped me on the very first try!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Confirmed City Dwellers*

By The Hagers

"The quail and partridge families Should build their homes," said Ted, "in trees."
"Well, what about you ducks," said Quail. To trees they never send your mail."
Jim Crow flew down. "I know a field," Said he. "Your children it would shield."
"But we prefer the city, Crow. Ted's lawn is near a picture show!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### The Coal Strike Again

Included in the latest statement to the public by the United Mine Workers is a forthright assertion they recognize "the imperative necessity to continue the production of coal. . . ." Mr. Lewis has previously acknowledged that regardless of all else the Nation must have coal at this time.

This leads to the expectation that some means will shortly be found to end the present refusal of the miners to "trespass" on the property of the mine owners.

One of the difficulties in the present situation has been the failure by the miners to recognize the real fundamental condition governing wage increases at this time. That condition is, of course, inflation. The Government being committed to fight inflation on the home front, a job almost as complex and difficult as waging war on foreign fronts, must as a primary requisite do all it can to limit purchasing power. In the instance of the miners, authorities had also to bear in thought that many other labor organizations were prepared to follow the lead of the potent miners' union. Thus the miners' wage dispute took on a far different significance than it would have enjoyed had it been simply a prewar push to gain better status for a half million or so coal miners.

So while the miners and the operators were engaged in prolonged and futile negotiations (insisted upon by the Government), unseen factors were really prescribing the outcome. It looked, at first, as if those responsible in the Administration for the fight against inflation intended to accede in some degree to the miners' demands. Perhaps political considerations entered the picture. A broad hint was given to the operators to give way, and some concessions were outlined. At one time it was reported the two sides were "only fifty cents apart."

These concessions seemed to revolve around the idea of paying miners for underground travel time. But this reversal of a policy followed for 50 years at the insistence of the miners themselves entailed the rewriting of the entire coal wage structure, and included points that probably would have been necessary for the courts to pass on.

And even as this complication became clearer, the Administration's determination to "hold the line" against inflation became firmer. Thus, the issue of giving the miners more pay was lost in a larger issue.

This long struggle should have at least educated Government officials, union leaders, miners, and public in the fact that combatting inflation is no easy task. The battle can be won only by exhibiting the same resourceful leadership, unity, will to win, and willingness to sacrifice so requisite on the battlefield.

For every dilemma there is a right solution. If not an absolute proposition there is a relative, or nearest right, proposal. One will surely appear now that Americans have wearied of the internal strife.

### Vacations—but Not as Usual

It won't be vacations as usual this year. There won't be the customary motor trips or the train journeys of other times.

Yet vacations are just as important today as ever—perhaps more important. Busy war workers need respite from the drive of their jobs. Everyone is stepping along at double-quick time, whatever his work, and a pause for normal rest and recreation is the sensible thing.

People went on vacations before the days of the automobile. There are things to do and places to go without a car—or even a train. It takes a little more planning to work them out, and a little more effort to get there, that's all. But no one need feel discouraged. It's quite possible that Americans may make new discoveries in their own home territory. They may find staying-put an enjoyable novelty.

Some have already spent their vacations Victory Gardening in the backyard, and found the new experience not unpleasant. There are mountain trails for some of those who hike and who have mountains at hand, and bicycle tours for those who are fortunate enough to have a wheel. Fun isn't something at the end of the rainbow. Vacations aren't mileage contests, and this year offers just as many opportunities for enjoyment as ever. They're just different—that's all.

---

A letter-writer suggests that if the isolationist crowd gains control of the GOP the elephant should be superseded as an emblem by Pilate's wash basin. But washing our hands of the rest of the world is something that Dec. 7, 1941, proved could not be done.

### Isolationism Dead?

Thomas E. Dewey is doubtless correct when he says that the Republican Party will not make isolationism an issue next year. The natural strategy is to pass as lightly as possible over foreign affairs—on which its congressional record is bad—and to come down hard on domestic affairs—where the Democratic record is bad. But is New York's Governor accurate in his reported statement that not one member of the Republican post-war policy committee would now favor isolationism?

Now this may be a helpfully intended way of trying to build a bridge for former isolationists who wish now to escape from an untenable position. A number of honest opponents of more active American co-operation in international life have had their minds changed by the impact of events. No one should insist on keeping an old label on them. This newspaper certainly welcomes all such changes of heart and would not insist upon embarrassing recantations. But there should be some tangible evidences that men who voted to deny arms to the nations who have since become America's allies or against conscription and lend-lease have discovered the kind of world they live in.

Actually there is little such evidence. The fight of the Congressional Republicans against the renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Act is all the other way. Isolationists have been urging withdrawal from the war in the European theater and sowing suspicion of Britain and Russia. And how many of the Congressional Republicans have given any support to Wendell Willkie's or Harold Stassen's views of foreign policy?

Let us make easy the path for those who really want to escape from their former isolationism. But let us make it hard for those who want to hide in it behind even a sound attack on domestic muddling.

### Will de Gaulle "Secede"?

One qualification of the politician that General de Gaulle still seems to lack is the ability to insure himself a "good press." It is an important qualification. His repeated threats to withdraw from the Committee of National Liberation are resulting in headlines that impress the public with what may be called de Gaulle's steadfastness, but leave little impression of his willingness to co-operate on any but his own terms.

It may be that much escapes the headlines. It may be that the suspicions attributed to General de Gaulle are justified. It may be his proposed reforms in the French armed forces are essential to liberation of France. But the situation produced by his manner of pressing them is unfortunate.

General Giraud may also be holding an extreme position, but he has avoided advertising it. The result is that when "moderates" on the Committee visit General de Gaulle, the event is interpreted as reflecting a need to try to talk him into a more compromising mood. Likewise, when reports circulate that the moderates may attempt to organize so as to hold balance of power between the opposing factions, General de Gaulle's high-pressure tactics, being the most visible and dramatic part of the story enacted at Algiers, immediately take the spotlight.

The essence of the dispute between the two leaders now seems to be the question whether Generals de Gaulle and Giraud shall share control of the military. General de Gaulle evidently is eager to rid the French armed forces of leaders who were once loyal to Vichy. Apparently General Giraud believes many of them should stay. This argument is political rather than military. It concerns what men will be in positions of influence at the moment France is liberated. It does not sufficiently concern how France is to be liberated in the first place, except as it may bear on the attitude of "the underground" in France.

If General de Gaulle loses some of the support he has heretofore enjoyed, it will be not because his friends are growing lukewarm toward his Republican ideals, but because the time is approaching for great military decisions—decisions in which the French forces should take the largest part of which they are capable. The military aspects of this problem concern the Allies much more actively at this moment than do its political aspects.

Invasion plans cannot wait until the future of French political leaders, or parties, or even whole classes, can be assured. If General de Gaulle should decide to leave Algiers in the event his reforms are not accepted by the Committee, his decision may be accepted in the light in which he himself seems to view it, namely as a necessary prelude to getting on with the war.

## Our Readers Say—

### Party Lines Blurred

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What is a Democrat and what is a Republican?

Several years ago, this was not a difficult question to answer. Then, a Republican was one who believed in a high tariff, while a Democrat was somewhat of a free trader. But today the line is not so closely drawn. For instance, what at the moment threatens to develop as a main issue—isolationism—does not show a decided cleavage point.

While all signs point to increasing dissatisfaction with the New Deal, insofar as it relates to our domestic policy, it would be unsafe for Republican leaders to imagine they could win the coming election on any platform they wish to draw up. This was brought sharply to my mind recently when talking with a small group of white-collar workers.

They had all voted for Saltonstall. But when it came to the forthcoming presidential election. I was rather astonished at their attitude. Bear in mind they were all of a class, and employed in a business that has probably suffered more than any other from the New Deal. Their answer to a question about how they would vote could be summed up in two words: It depends!

There were differences in their viewpoints, but I found them substantially agreed that if the Republican platform followed the leadership of the Chicago Tribune crowd, it would be well for the party to change its emblem from the time-honored elephant to a Pilate's wash basin.

So it might be well for the Republican leaders, if they wish to get at the real sentiment of the people, to chum around with some plain, run-of-the-mill folk, who place a higher value on their vote than personal animosity to the President. There is dissatisfaction, plenty of it, with the handling of our home affairs, but there is also resentment at opposition to the war effort.

South Acton, Mass. CHARLES F. EDNEY

### Russia's Treaty With Japan

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent editorial, "Britain vs. Japan," you imply that Russia is expected to break her non-aggression treaty with Japan, and grant us air bases in Siberia.

Has not Russia already indicated a much higher aim toward "sound, well-kept treaties," as shown by her settlement with Finland? Instead of reincorporating Finland into Russia as might have been expected, she fixed the southern border as it was under the last treaty with independent Finland, and in the North she gave back to Finland the valuable ocean outlet at Petsamo, because she gave it to Finland in 1925. As The Christian Science Monitor reported at the time, "with broken windows replaced."

Was that not laying a foundation for future peace negotiations, and permanent peace, as contrasted with the centuries of treaty breaking of European princes? What would not be the value of an unbroken Russo-Japanese treaty 25, 50, or 100 years from now?

It would be interesting if one of your experts would explain to your readers Russia's intentions and her line of reasoning as regards her responsibilities for her neighbors' political integrity—such as we have under the Monroe Doctrine.

San Francisco LARS B. GRAVEM

### Home Front Sabotage

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read the letter by E. Tallmadge Root, "The Promise of Repeal." The Government keeps rationing foodstuffs, but not liquor. People seem to have money for this sort of thing but when it comes to buying War Bonds and paying their income tax, they put up a squawk.

I have seen boys in uniforms of all sorts intoxicated, lying on sidewalks. I think it is time Uncle Sam did something about this sabotage on the home front.

New York (MRS.) CORA LORIMER

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Vacation Appeals

## Bilingual Conversation for a "Neeckel"

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO (Delayed)

Next to Governor Tugwell, the Puerto Rican politico-lingual-status question, censorship, and how to get into Martinique, the telephone situation is a staple of conversation among correspondents here.

You run into a couple of newspapermen at the white, blue-trimmed Mallorquina Restaurant which was founded in 1848 and is one of the most reliable places in town for running up an expense account.

"Why, when I was in Tokyo," the news association man will be saying, "I could get a telephone number faster with almost no Japanese at all than I can in Puerto Rico with a combination of Spanish and English."

The opposition correspondent will admit that he gives his numbers in his best Spanish only to have the operator repeat them in her best English. The fact is that with the war-produced influx of continentals, the Porto Rico Telephone Company has asked English-speaking telephoners to use English.

Telephone difficulties on this communications front illustrate what happens to a telephone system which tries to handle twice as many calls per phone per day as it was ever intended to handle.

* * *

The Porto Rico Telephone Company was the cradle 19 years ago of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The I. T. & T. is the creation of the Behn brothers, Virgin Island born Danes who became bankers and realtors in Puerto Rico and bought out the two then existing telephone companies. With Sosthenes Behn as president, I. T. & T. now operates systems in several South American countries, Cuba, Mexico, and Spain. Before co-prosperity in the Orient, it also ran the telephone company of Shanghai. I. T. & T. is also two-thirds owner of American Cable & Radio and owner of International Standard Electric Corporation, which is forcedly producing for Hitler in Antwerp and Paris.

All of which shows how great combines from little telephone companies grow but does not solve the telephone situation in Puerto Rico. This can only be combatted by stratagem. One way is to live in a hotel. You give your number, put the receiver on the hook, go back to work, and after five minutes or so, the hotel operator—who has done the waiting—calls you and gives you your number. The only trouble is that sometimes the waits are so long the hotel operator forgets about your call. And so do you.

* * *

Telephoning in Puerto Rico reached a crisis for me at a pay telephone of which the nickel slot was clogged. Explaining this impasse on each of the six calls to a series of skeptical operators almost drove me to abandon the telephone forever.

The first operator said, "Drop thee neeckel in the quarter slot." I did this automatically on the second call and the second operator said, "Do not drop thee neeckel until I tell you." The third call was made by the sympathetic lady cashier of the drugstore while I rested. The fourth and fifth calls were accomplished in a prodigal flood of "neeckels." On the sixth call, the bilingual operator surrendered with "Ah, well," and gave me the number free. It was easier for both of us that way.

The English-Spanish barrier takes on a special quality over the 'phone. The other day I called a number and asked, "Is Mr. Rivera there?" "No, he ees not there, he ees here," said a replying party who promptly hung up.

The telephone company is being bought by the island's reform administration next year to be converted into a government enterprise. This may or may not improve matters. At any rate, next time you flip your indulgent dial and come up with a busy signal, don't fret. Just think of newspaper correspondents who fight a lonely and often losing battle with the telephone on the communications front. JOHN BEAUFORT

## Sabotage by Greed

This is the time appointed for pronouncing sentence upon Robert Bruce Vanderwalker, upon his plea of guilty to a charge of manslaughter in the first degree by killing one Dorothy Blair, in the heat of passion, in a cruel and unusual manner. . . . His voluntary intoxication is no defense to the crime, but it may be considered by the Court in determining whether the defendant's normal character is such that he can ever be released with safety. It is not the province of the Court to exact revenge. The sentence should fit the offender as well as the offense. . . .

Nothing that has been brought to my attention constitutes any legal defense or any valid reason for the horrible crime which this defendant committed. It was one of the most serious crimes that can be committed. Except only for the absence of a premeditated design to kill, the defendant's actions would have constituted murder. The effect of his actions were the same. A human life has been wantonly and brutally taken by him and this Court would not be either performing justice or discharging the grave responsibility which rests upon the Court if the defendant were to be given any less than a severe sentence. . . .

* * *

I do not feel that all of the responsibility for this rests upon the shoulders of this defendant. From all of the evidence that has been produced before me and from the testimony of his companions, associates and superior officers I am convinced that this crime would never have happened had not the defendant been very drunk at the time, and a large measure of responsibility must rest upon the shoulders of those who were accomplices in getting him intoxicated or in permitting him to become intoxicated. That he was intoxicated I have no doubt. Due to his remarkable physique he was still on his feet, but he was mentally out.

Robert Vanderwalker has been arraigned before this Court and this Court must sentence him, but those whose negligence or misconduct were at least in part responsible for the condition that made this crime possible are and should be arraigned before the bar of public opinion and be sentenced to that condemnation and contempt which all decent citizens should feel. It was lawful enough for those who are licensed to sell intoxicating liquors to sell the same to Robert Vanderwalker so long as he was sober. Because the law permits it, I must not criticize them for that. But it was not lawful for any of them to sell him liquor or the means of consuming liquor after he had become obviously under the effects thereof.

The defendant was a soldier in the Army of the United States: a corporal in the United States Air Force; a lad of unusual size and strength, of more than average intelligence and ability, who had volunteered to serve his country and upon whom the Government had spent many hundreds of dollars. As such he was a valuable asset to the Nation.

* * *

On the fatal night that Dorothy Blair was killed, six places of business in this community, all licensed by law to sell drinks which were intoxicating or intended to be made so, out of their greed to gain a few dollars committed an act of sabotage against the Government and the people of these United States. For money, and after he had become at least tipsy, they sold him intoxicating liquors or the setups and place for using it until his reason and self-control was utterly destroyed and in the resulting drunken frenzy he took a human life.

Now he must go to prison. Our Government has lost a soldier as completely as though a Jap or German spy had dropped from the skies and stabbed him in the back or shot him from ambush.

A Jap or German doing such would have acted in the service of his country and at the risk of his life, but these unpatriotic peddlers of poison had no such lofty motive. They sold him that excess of liquor for money at a time when it was the duty of every patriotic citizen to shield and protect this lad as a valuable piece of military equipment. Instead, they continued to rob him of his money and his reason.

Robert Vanderwalker I must sentence to prison. These robbers of his reason I arraign at the bar of public opinion and sentence each of them to the everlasting contempt of all decent and patriotic people, and may the memory of their responsibility stay with them forever. . . .—Remarks from the bench by Circuit Judge Van Buren Perry of Aberdeen, S. D., as reported in *The Docket*.

## The Wide Horizon

### Rationing Rail Travel

By Franklin Snow

The continued availability of railroad service is a major matter in American life today.

In World War One, the situation differed. There were gasless Sundays, but no shortage of rubber, and there were fewer automobiles then. Many coastwise ships on both coasts maintained service. Today, the reverse is the case in every respect, although buses and planes are now added to the available transport services. But railroad travel is almost the only means of travel available to the majority.

Every few months, dire hints emanate from Washington that rationing may be necessary. The Memorial Day Holiday focused renewed attention upon this. Fourth of July—another three-day week end—is expected to create a new record of travel.

Last year, travel in Pullman cars (on basis of revenue-passenger miles) rose 95 per cent; in coaches, 93 per cent over 1941. These figures, in turn, were predicated upon similar increases in the previous 12-months period. Trains on some routes are crowded—even to the saturation point occasionally. In the New York-Washington route, trains have run by some stations because there was room for no more passengers.

* * *

The Office of Defense Transportation now renews its plea that needless traveling be omitted, for it estimates that 35 per cent of all travel is unnecessary. Yet who can say, truly, that anyone's trip is unnecessary? To the business man, his less-frequent journeys today are of real importance to him. To mother and sisters, hastening to a camp to see their boy before he departs overseas, their journey is the most important thing in the world.

To those who may have worked a full year with little respite, there is a temptation to say they are justified in riding on a train for one, three, or ten hours, to reach a vacation spot for a few weeks' stay. But sacrifices must be made somewhere.

Unequivocally, it may be stated that railroad passenger equipment is not yet being utilized to its fullest extent on all lines. Rationing of rail travel should never be necessary, if all cars were given a full day's work daily.

Such information has been conveyed to the Office of Defense Transportation, it has been learned, but definite action has never been taken. Yet in the large city terminals in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, hundreds of suburban coaches rest for an entire day, their sole duty being the movement of trains intown in the morning and one or more equal round trips in the afternoon to return the commuters to their homes. From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., most of these cars stand idle in stations or yards.

It is asserted that the suburban cars are unsuited for through travel, since they are not equipped with high-speed trucks. Yet they still could take the load from the trains serving points two or three hours distant, even if operated on a somewhat slower schedule in keeping with their mechanical deficiencies. This, in turn, would permit the cars thus released to relieve those on still longer runs. Coaches which otherwise rest all day in Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations, New York, could handle the Philadelphia or New Haven turnaround trips, and the cars thus conserved might be placed in trains to more distant points. Neither the ODT nor the railroads see fit to make this logical use of otherwise idle equipment, excepting in holiday emergencies—which, in itself, proves that the cars might do the same job every day of the week.

* * *

Similar rearrangements of runs are feasible from North Station on the Boston & Maine; out of Chicago on such roads as the Rock Island, Burlington, Milwaukee Road, Illinois Central, North Western, and others handling commuter travel, and from Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania and Reading roads.

Pullman cars on some routes, notably to and from Washington, are sold "top and bottom" usually. Yet travelers reach the East from Western points with remarks such as, "I was surprised to see how many vacancies there were in some Pullmans." Meanwhile, little or no effort has been made to correct the so-called "big shipper racket" and the practice of some big hotels of applying pressure to secure Pullman space, resulting in many duplications of reservations. The ODT could stop this overnight.

The need to ration rail travel is far off. While one would hesitate to assert that it will not eventuate, it may safely be said that it is not needed until the many obvious leaks are plugged and stopgaps still untried are either undertaken or tested.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